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Arrivals. Feb. 25, Agantha, Brit, str., 6	52 C Young
Whampon 24th February OLYPHANT & Co.	y, General.—
Feb. 25, BEN LEDI, Brit. str., 9: Amoy 23rd February, B	99, Buchanan, allast.—Grap,
LIVINGSTON & Co. Feb. 25, TRAFALGAR, Brit. str., Kobe 15th February, and	Amoy 23rd, 1
Rice.—Aug. Heard & Co Feb. 25, Monocacy, Amer. gu Comdr. O. F. Stanton, Swi	n-boat, 1,039,
24th. Feb. 25, F. H. Drews, Germa	
W. Vorsatz, Whampoa Fo General.—Wm. Ризтаи &	ebruary 24th,
Departures.	
Feb. 25, Halloong, str., for Sv. Feb. 25, Altagracia, for Saige	on.
Feb. 25, Acantha, str., for Sh Feb. 25, Priam, str., for Shang	anghai. ghai.
Clearances.	
AT THE HARBOUR MASTER' FEBRUARY 25TH Acantha, str., for Shanghai.	
Glenlyon, str., for Shanghai. Priam, str., for Shanghai.	
Adelia Carleton, for New York Ben Ledi, str., for Saigon. Rotterdam, for Samarang.	
Benmore, str., for Saigon.	
Passengers None.	
Reports.	=
The British steamship B-n Le Amoy on 23rd February, had on	di reporte left lm throughout,
with thick fog. The British steamship Trafal	
Kobe on 15th February, at-7 ass strong Westerly winds throught Arrived at Amoy on the 23rd,	a., experienced out the passage.
Hongkong same day.	·
Vessels that have arrived from Ports in China, Ja Manila.	īpan and
Atalanta (s)China Port	Date of Arrival.
Springfield	Jan. 2
Wm. RitsonMacao ThyatiraShangbai TynedaleHongkong	Jan. 4
BeemahHongkong BenefactorFoocbow LeanderYokobama	Jan. 4
Palm Tree Manila CashmereShanghai,	Jan. 5
Ella LoringYokohama VanguardHongkong	Jan 8
Vessel's Expected at E (Corrected to Date Vessel's Name From.	e.) Dates.
Queen of the SeasPenarth HimalayaNew York East	May 18 June 8
WarriorNew York YokohamaNew York	Aug. 3
Sea Gull (s)Falmouth Duna (s)London Altona (s)London	Oct. 20 Dec. 17
LoochooSunderlan Ajar (s)Liverpool	dJan. 2
Vessels from Ports in Chi expected in Europe and	d America.
(Corrected to Date From Hongko Vessel's Name. For.	NG.
Vessel's Name. For. Princess	Nov. 8
Landdrost BraunChannel Thetis	gNov. 30
Glarus London Sir Wm. Wallace New Yor Her Majosty New Yor	Dec. 11 kJan. 15
Rifle New Yor Irvine New Yor Gemsbok New Yor	kJan. 19 kJan. 20
FROM WHAMPO)
S. D. Carleton New Yo Witch New Yo	rkOct. 29 rkNov. 27
Early MornNew Yo TaikunHambur Lennox CastleLondon	rgDec. 5
MidnightNew Yo Per ArduaNew Yo EverhardNew Yo	rkDec. 15
From Macao Star of ChinaLondon	
FROM AMOY	•
J. R. WorcesterNew Yo	rkDec. 16
FROM FOOCHO Flying SpurLondon CatherinaGibralt	ar f.oDec. 3
SelimLondon Elizabeth Nicholson.New Yo Black PrinceNew Yo	rkDec. 5 orkDec. 6 orkDec. 6
FontenayeLondon Silver EagleLondon WhinfellNew Yo	Dec. 7 Dec. 12 orkJan. 1
Annie GrayNew You MinervaFalmoo Albert VictorLondon	orkJan. 7 ith (f.o)Jan. 10
From Shanc MikadoNew Y	HAI.
	······· 其二7

Date of Leaving. (f.o.). Nov. 1Nov. 2Nov. 8 (f.o)..Nov. 22Nov. 30 h (f.o)Dec. 8Dec. 11 k Jan. 15 k....Jan. 19 rk....Jan. 19 rk....Jan. 20 rk....Feb. 4 rk....Oct. 23 rk....Oct. 29 rk.....Nov. 27 rk......Nov. 28 g.....Dec. 5Dec. 10 rk.....Dec. 13 rk.....Dec. 15 rk.....Dec. 31Nov. 1 ork.....Dec. 2 rk.....Dec. 16Nov. 14 tar f.o...Dec, 1,..., Dec. rk Deo. ork.....Dec.Dec. 12 ork.....Jan. ork.....Jan. ath (f.o)Jan. 10 Jan. 14 Mikado.....Oct. 21 Sir Jamesejee Family London Oct. 26 Araby Maid......London.....Oct. 29 Aracan.........London......Oct, 29 E. A. Oliver New York Nov. 1 Fanny Breslauer..... New York......Nov. Morro Castle New York Nov. Mary Whitridge New York Nov. 15 Claro Babuyan New York Nov. 23 Dilkhoosh...... New York.....Nov. 24 ConturionNew York Nov. 26 Glengairn......London.....Nov. 29 Hopewell......Loudon.....Nov. 29 Fiery Cross......London......Dec. 3 Sarah Nicholson New York Dec. 10 Lady Elizabeth New York Dec. 20 Borealis......New York......Dec. 28 Elizabeth Graham...New York.....Jan. 17 Omba......New York....Jun. 25 Auction Sales To-day. None. QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY. TAROM and after this date, and until further notice, a Discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon current local rates of Premia, will be returned on Insurances against fire, effected

with this Office.

NORTON, LYALL & Co., tf 1174 - 25th June, 1872.

RUNGS-GESELLSCHAFT "DONAU." VIENNA, LIMITED.

6m 2113 Hongkong, 1st December, 1872.

FIHE Undersigned, having been appointed divided amongst all Contributors of business, General Agents for the above Company, whether Shareholders or not, ruteably in proare prepared to grant Marine Risks at current; tion to the amount of Nett Premia contributed. MELCHERS & Co.

日九十二月正年酉癸治同

LITONGKONG & SHANGHAL BANKING CORPORATION. PAID-UP CAPITAL 5,000,000 of Dollars. THE HOUSE No. 31, Wyndham Street. Ap-RESERVE FUND 1,000,000 of Dollars. Court of Directors:-

Banks.

Chairman-S. D. Sassoon, Esq. Deputy Chairman-W. H. Forres, Esq. H. Melcheri Kaq. Thos. Pyke, Esq. I. F. Heard, Esq. Icost, Esq. H. B. Lemann, Esq. Chief Manager.

Hongkong-James Greig, Esq., Manager.Shanghai-Ewen Cameron, Esq. London Bankers -- London and County Bank.

HONGKONG. INTEREST ALLOWED. On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance. On Fixed Deposits:-For 3 months'2 per cent. per annum,

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED. every description of Banking and Exchange basiness transacted. Drafts-granted on London, and the chie commercial places in Europe, India, Australia A nerica. China and Japan. JAMES GREIG, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1. Queen's Road East. Hougkong, 13th February, 1873. HONGKONG AND SHANGHAL BANKING

CORPORATION. NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the half-year ending on 31st December last, at the rate FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are relm throughout, quested to apply for Warrants.

By order of the Board of Directors, JAMES GREIG, Chief Manager. tf 273 Hongkong, 13th February, 1373,

AGRA BANK, LIMÍTED. ATOTIOE is hereby given, that in accordance with instructions received from the Board of Directors, the HONGKONG BRANCH will be closed on 31st December, 1872, after which date Messrs. GILMAN & Co. will act as Agents for the Bank at this Port. H. HUGHES.

Manager, Hongkong Branch. Queen's Road East. Hongkong, 13th December, 1872. [3m 2178] IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE

COMPANY. THE Undersigned having been appointed 1 Agents of the above Company at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$60,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864. NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE

INSURANCE COMPANY. INROM and after this date the following rutes will be charged on SHORT PERIOD [naurances, viz:--Not exceeding 1 month 4 of the annual rate Above 1 month,

and not exceed- 3 ., 1 Above 3 months and not exceed- > 6 Above 6 months the full annual rate.

On and after this date, a discount of 20 per cent. off the above rates will be allowed to In-GILMAN & Co., Agents, tf 1167 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY TROM this date, until further notice, a diecount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company. DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 1192 Hangkong, 27th June, 1272. VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

THIS Company, with its Head Office at Hongkong, and Agencies at the various Treaty Ports in China and Japan, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance, at the current rates of Premium at the respective places. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,

ti 557 Hongkong, 1st April, 1871. IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TAROM this date until further notice, Return of Twenty per cent. (20%) will be made, on the Premium charged on all Insurances effected with this Office; such Return being payable on the issue of the Policy. GIBB. LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company ef 1159 Houghong, 24th June, 1872.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE. 137. LEADENHALL STREET. LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1843. THE Undersigned is authorised to accept

risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships. A. McIVER, Agent. tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867. THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL,-Two Million Stepling. THE Undersigned having been appointed L. Agent for the above Company at this

port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extend of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein. NORTON, LYALL & Co. tt 241. Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE INCORPORATED BY BOYAL CHARTER

HIS MAJESTY BING GEORGE THE FIRST, .A.D. 1720. THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation; are

prepared to grant Insurances as follows:-MARINE DEPARTMENT. Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, Ohina, and Australia. FIRE DEPARTMENT. Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20 % allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT. Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms. _ HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. tf 1363 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

> CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS is called to the future distribution of the Profits of this Company, two-thirds (2/3rds) of

WM. PUSTAU & Co., tf 663 Hongkong, 9th April 1872

TO LET, From the 1st March next. THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auc.

J. A. DE CARVALHO. 2w 306 Hongkong, 24th February, 1873.

HOUSE No. 1, in Seymour Terrace, at present in the occupation of A. HANCOCK,
Esq. Possession on the 1st May next. HOUSE No. 7, in Caine Road, formerly occupied by T. Pyke, Esq. Possession on the lat March next. Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co. tf 258 Hongkong, 13th February, 1873.

To be Let.

TO LET. With immediate possession, THREE STOREY Comfortable HOUS A in Hollywood Road in thorough good order, having eight rooms and a fine view of the harbour. Rent moderate. Apply at No. 12, Hollywood Road. 251 Hongkong, 11th February, 1873.

TO LET. TRURNISHED APARTMENTS, Queen's 11 Road East. Address "Y. Z.," Daily Press Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. tf 226 Hongkong, 7th February, 1873.

From 1st proximo. THAT desirable HOUSE marked B, Hollywood Road, facing HOTEL D'EUROPE, at present occupied by S. D. GUBHOY, Esq. A. A. DE MELLO & Co., Macao.

ROZARIO & Co., Hongkong. 1m 209 Hongkong, 5th February, 1873 TO LET.

THAT Desirable RESIDENCE known "PERSEPOLIS" situated in Bonbam Road, containing 12 Rooms, (besides Basement of Twelve per cent. per annum, say \$7.50 per | Story), Bath Eroms, &c., Water and Gas paid-up Share of \$125, is payable on and after | throughout, also large Garden, Croquet Ground, Stabling, &c. Possession on 15th March.

Apply to BARRINGTON & ALGAR House Agents. tf 22 Hongkong, 3rd January, 1873.

WITH possession on the 1st January next, or prior to that date if required that or prior to that date if required, that Commodious TWO STORIED HOUSE situated in Caine Road, and known as "Forest Lodge," with Out-offices, Stabling, Coachbonse, Aviaries, Garden, and also a Croquet Lawn attached. Has Gas and Water laid

For further particulars, apply to . E. D. SASSOON & Co. tf 1842 Hougkong, 2nd November, 1872. TO LET.

(With immediate possession). THAT highly desirable and commodious I Family residence, "FAIRLEA," situated in Bonbam Road West, and formerly in the occupation of Robert McMurdo, Esq. There are 12 Rooms, 3 Stalled-stable, Coach-house, Harness Room, large Kitchen Garden, and Pleasure Grounds, Gas and Water laid through. out.. Apply to ED. SHARP & TOLLER,

Solicitors. tf 172 Hongkong, 25th January, 1872.

TO LET. NO. 1 and 2, WESTBOURNE VILLAS, situated on the Bonham Road. RAWLING, MEDLEN & Co.,

Archit ets, &c.

tf 130 Hongkong, 20th January, 1873. TO LET, (With immediate possession) THAT very desirable BUNGALOW, situate at Pokfoolum, and known as "BEL-

MONT," with Bowling Alley, Coach House, 4-stalled Stable, &c., attached. Water laid on. GILMAN & Co. tf 1132 Hongkong, 19th June, 1872.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Company, HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS. THE DIVIDEND at the rate of 16 per cent.

per annume or \$6 per share, declared at the Ordinary Balf-yearly Meeting of Shareholders held this day, will be payable at the HONGEONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPO-RATION on and after SATURDAY next, the 18th instant. Shareholders are requested to apply at the office of the Company for War-By order of the Board of Directors,

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.. General Agents. tf 112 Hongkong, 16th January, 1873. HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE DIVIDEND of \$3 (Three Dollars) per the Hulf-yearly Meeting of the Hongkong premium contributed. HOTEL COMPANY. LIMITED, will be payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Cor-PORATION on and after MONDAY next, the 27th instant. Shareholders may obtain Dividend Warrants for the same on application to the undersigned.

By Order of the Board, ED. BAKER, tf 155 Hongkong, 24th January, 1873. CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR END. ING 31st DECEMBER, 1872.

MONTRIBUTORS of business to the above and not exceed. } 6 ,, mentioned Company are bereby requested to hand to the Undersigned before the First Above 6 months the full annual rate. day of March next, papers shewing their coutributions for the year ending 31st December, 1872, in order that their share of the divisible profits may be ascertained. Should such Contributors fail to render the returns specified their accounts will be made up in conformity with the books of the Company.

OLYPHANT & Co., General Agents. tf 24 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873. INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS. CHAREHOLDERS are hereby notified that

in accordance with the 36th Clause of the Articles of Association of the Company, the Class Biski Sixth Call of Twelve Dollars and Fifty centsper share is payable on the 31st December cur-ING CORPOBATION. Interest at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum will be charged on all calls paid after

that day.
By order, A. NOEL BLAKEMAN, 2166 Hongkong, 10th December, 1872. NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. TAROM and after this date, a Discount of 20 PEDDER'S WHARF, HONGKONG. ner cent, on the current rates of Premia will be allowed to all contributors. ROBERT S. WALKER & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company. tf 1162 Hongkong: 24th June, 1872.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY which, after payment of interest, will now be THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this above Wharf, can leave orders at the Store of Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Mesers, BROADBEAR & ANTHONY (opposite the Fire to the extent of \$40,000, on Buildings, or landing stage of the Canton and Macao on Goods stored therein. DOUGLAS LAPBAIK & Co. tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

Anctions.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, 26th FEBRUARY, 1873.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

TO-MORROW, the 27th day of February, 1873, at noon, At his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,-Barrels PITCH American TOBACCO.

Swiss OlGARS. Chewing TOBACCO. Gunny BAGS. 1 Case MATCHES. 10 Cases SAUBAGES. Bottles QUININE.

An Invoice of OILMAN'S STORES, comprising MUSTARD, SALAD OIL, OAT-MEAL, ARROWROOT, Penrl BARLEY, Condensed EGGS, JAMS, JELLY, MARMA-LADE, Tart FRUITS, HAM, BUTTER, &c. An Invoice of PAINT, comprising White

And Sundry FURNITURE. TERMS OF SALE.-Cash before delivery in J. M. ARMSTRONG. Auctioneer.

Zinc, White Lead, Yellow, and Black.

321 Hongkong, 26th February, 1873. PUBLIC AUCTION.

FURNITURE SALE. ANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received La instructions to sell by Public Auction, at the residence of the late W. D. AUTEY, Esq., No. - Hollywood Road, on

the 3rd March, 1873, at 2 o'clock P.M.,-The whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNI FURE, consisting of Damask Covered CHAIRS, COUCHES, Marble-top and other TABLES, MIRRORS, ENGRAVINGS, CARPETS GASALIERS, SIDEBOARD, WHATNOT CLOCKS, ELECTRO PLATE, GLASS and CROCKERY WARE, BEDSTEADS, WARD. ROBES, WASHSTANDS and SERVICES.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots with all faults and errors of descriptions, at purchasers' risk from the fall of the hammer. 299 Hongkoug, 20th February, 1873.

WANTED.

THE Advertiser is desirous to enter into some arrangement with a lady or respectable female, homeward bound, to take charge of "two" or "four" children, girls, between six and seven years of age, during their passage to Hambourg per direct steamer, in consideration of " part " or " the whole " of her passage, or any other similar gratuity, being paid by the Address, "Passage to Hamburg," care of the

office of this paper. 14d 304 Hongtong, 22nd February, 1873. E soussigné informe Messieurs les Capitaines de navires de Commèrce Français qu'il leur est strictement interdit d'embarques les matelots étrangers provenant de Boarding Houses autres que celles affichées à la Chancel-lerie de ce Consulat.

Le Gérant du Consulat de France, CH. L. DE LA FOREST 1886 Hongkong, 24th October, 1872. Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messra. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Mesers. David Corsar& Sons

Arbroath. ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co. tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867. TOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Successor to Rodmond Gibbons & Co., Sole Agents for: Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition, Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder, Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Eagle • [1y 634 April 6 TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept risks against Fire, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent. SIEMSSEN & Co.,

tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872. YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSUULA-TION OF SHANGHAL.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 765,000 TAELS.

COLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the World, at current rates. provide out of the carnings, first for an interest dividend of 15%, for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the L cent. to 31st December, 1872, declared at Underwriting Business pro rate to amount of

RUSSELL & Co., tf 1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

MULLUM IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE,

PROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD In-Not exceeding Ten days t of the annual rule

Not exceeding I month tof the annual rate Above 1 month. and not exceed- 3 .. Above 3 months

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.. Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company, tf 675 Hongkong, 13th August, 1869. IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

DOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings' Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and, Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, PROM LOSS-OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.—— The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of \$60,000 on any one First

GIRB, LIVINGSTON & Co. Hougkong, 1st January, 1867. rent, at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. INHE TOURIST'S GUIDE .-REDUCED PRICE \$1. Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronun-Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.

The Daily Press Office. MEORGE GLASSE DISPENSING CHEMIST. THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY,

BRANCH-ESTABLISHMENTS, YOKOHAMA AND YEDO, JAPAN. SHIPS AND FAMILY MEDICINE CHESTS SUPPLIED AND REFITTED.

N.B.-Captains of Ships not landing at Steamer), when they will receive G. G.'s immediate attention. tf 44 Hongkong, 5th January, 1872.

A R. JAMES BRUCE is authorised to sign VL our firm per procuration until further notice. TAIT & Co. Im 278 Amoy, 11th February, 1873.

Notices of Firms.

MR. CARDROSS GRANT has been ad-Ma mitted a Partner in our firm. BRADLEY & Co tf 1 Swatow, 1st January, 1873. A. R. F. LANCKEN and Mr. C. W. SIEGFRIED We have this day been admitted partners in Directors for the year ended 31st December, shortly after the arrival of the next French our firm in Hongkong and China. Wм. PUSTAU & Co. 6m 2 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873. T HAVE this day admitted Mr. J. ALABOR of

partner in my firm, which will henceforth

be conducted under the style of MEYER, ALABOR ADOLPH E. MEYER. 3m 5 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873. HE interest and responsibility of Mr ADOLF EIMBUKE in our firms at Canton and Honzkong, ceased on the 31st December,

a partner in both houses. CARLOWITZ & Co. 3m 9 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

NOTICE. MR. HERMANN STOLTERFORT has VI been authorized to sign our firm. tf 11 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873. INHE interest and responsibility of Mr. C. R HERRMANN in our firm ceases from this

CHS. J. GAUPP & Co. tf 12 Hongkong, 31st December, 1872. FILE interest and responsibility of Mr. H. H. WARDEN and Mr. DAVID KING, Jr., in our firm censed in the 31st December last. Mr. E. W. Stevens is admitted a partner from this date.

RUSSELL & Co. 3m 14 China, 1st January, 1873. NOTICE. THE interest of Mr. H. L. NORONHA, in the Printing Establishment of the Undersigned, ceased on the 30th of September last. Mr. D. NORONHA, Senior, has re-assumed

the managing business of the office. NORONHA & SONS. 3m 2249 Hongkong, 24th December, 1872.

FOR SALE.

A BOUT One Hundred Thousand (100,000)

FIRE BRIOKS, and Seventy (70) Tons of FIRE CLAY. Apply to HARVEY SOORGIE, China Sugar Refinery. 7d 294 Hongkong, 20th February, 1873. FOR SALE OR LEASE.

THE SHIPPING BUILDING YARD OF

THE UNDERSIGNED. DMIRABLY situated on the Beach to the East of the Foreign Concession, Kobe, and furnished with an extensive supply of every requisite for the carrying on of a SHIPWRIGHT'S FRENCH FLOWERS AND MILLINERY. BUSINESS, together with surplus Plant and undersigned have been appointed Sole Tools, Blacksmith's Forges, Tools, &c., &c.

For further particulars, apply to W. K. BOARD & Co. 1m 291 Hiogo, January 31st, 1873. BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. IMHE Undersigned having been appointed

Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies gainst Sea Risks at current rates. RUSSELL & Co. tf 7022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865. THE GLOBE MARINE INSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED, LONDON. THE COSTERLING SEA AND FIRE IN-SURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA. THE SAMARANG SEA AND FIRE INSU-

RANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG. THE Attention of Shippers is called to the I low rates of Premiums charged by the undersigned Agents of above named Companies, for all steamer risks, subject to a brokerage of 15 per cent.

The "Oosterling," as well as the "Glube after paying the Shareholders a dividend of 10 per cent. on their paid up Capital, distribute 25 per cent, of the surplus of the profits pro rata amongst such of the Insurers as have paid This Association will, until further notice, during the year £500 and upwards in premium. Particulars can be obtained at the Office of SIEMSSEN & Co.

> tf 40 Hongkong, 16th October, 1872. VORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY. REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM. Detached & semi-detached Dwell- | per cent ing Houses, removed from town, per annum. and their contents. Other dwelling Housesused strict-) ly as such, and their contents.

Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and } their contents. On and after this date, a discount of 20 per

cent, off the above rates will be allowed to In-GILMAN & Co.,

Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company. tf 1168 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

NOTICE. ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE annual rates for Fire Insurance on the L various classes of Buildings and their contents will remain as follows until further no-Detached and semi-detached) Dwelling Houses (removed from) percent the town) and their contents. Other Dwelling Houses (similarly) percent. situated) and their contents

Offices and Godowns and their 1 percent. contents. Other Risks by Special arrangement. The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies:-Not exceeding 10 days 4th por cent. Not exceeding...... I month ! per cent. Above I month, and not 3-3exceeding.....

Above@months.thefullannualrateof1 ROBT. S. WALKER & Co., Agents, Boyal Insurance Company. tf 1763 Hongkong, 13th September, 1869. OHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

Above 3 months, and not } 6

IN conformity with the Special Resolutions A adopted and confirmed at the Extraordinary Meetings of Shareholders hold on the 23rd March and 13th April, altering Clouses Nos. 103, 104, 105, 107, and 161 of the Articles of Association, (auch changes to take effect from 1st January, 1872), the Net Profits of the Company will, from that date, be distributed | viz:-

Two-thirds (2/3rds) to all contributors, whether shareholders or not, in proportion tothe net amount of premia contributed by Otherdwelling Houses, used strict-One-third (1/3rd) to be carried to the Reserve Godowns, Offices, Shope, &c., and OLYPHANT & Co.,

tf 716 Hongkong, 17th April, 1872.

General Agents.

as follows, viz. :--

Intimations VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

游香

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

财 六十二月二英

THE Third Ordinary MEETING of Shareholders in the Company, will be held at the Company's Steamship the Company's Office, Queen's Road, Victoria, Hongkong, at 3 P.M. TO-MORROW, the 27th instant, for the purpose of receiving a State- Captain Brunet, will be despatched for ment of Accounts, and Report of the Board of The Transfer Books will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 28th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., Secretaries 28d 199 Hongkong, 1st February, 1878. HONGKONG DISTILLERY COMPANY,

LIMITED. THE Third Ordinary General MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the East Point Office, TO-MORROW. From this day Mr. OTTO BENECKE becomes | the 27th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 17th to the 27th instant, both dates in-

> Per order, J. W. TORREY, General Manager. 10d 234 Hongkong, 17th February, 1878.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COM-PANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS. THE Fourth Ordinary Annual MEETING of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, tograph (Entered at Stationers' Hall.) No. 39, Queen's Road, on SATURDAY, the 1st March, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at \$18. to receive a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1872, the Report of the General Mana- | Establishment of gers, and to elect a Consulting Committee and

Auditors. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers. 12d 208 Hongkong, 4th February, 1873. HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COM-

PANY; LIMITED. NOTICE.

TIME Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th instant to the 1 1st March next, both days included. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co... General Managers.

219 Hongkong, 6th February, 1873. MIND & HIND [] AVE just received, ex French Mail, a Choice Assortment of

SILK and WOOL GRENADINES. in Colors and Styles, Suitable for Dinner and Evening Wear. ORGANDIES and SWISS MUSLINS, With White and Colored Figures and Stripes.

A GOOD STOCK OF HUMAN HAIR, in Short and Long Lengths, HAIR NETS, CHIGNON BLOCK, AND

FRIZZETS. · Also, AN ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' BOOTS and SHOES of the newest make.

33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. 288 Houghong, 18th. February, 1873. DROWN, JONES & CO. UNDERTAKERS, &c.,

OFFICE-No. 18, HOLLYWOOD ROAD. Memorial Stones and Monuments erected. tf 137 Hongkong, 21st January, 1873.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL. IN THE Office of the Undersigned is REMOVED 1 to No. 16, Bank Buildings.

tf 265 Hongkong, 14th February, 1873. SPANISH CONSULATE, HONGKONG. THE Office has been REMOVED to No. 7. cept the lowest or any tender. Gage Street. Office hours:-11 A.M. to 3

P.M.; Saturdays, 11 A.M. to 1 P.M. By authorization of the Consul for Spain, JOSE DE NAVARRO. Vice Consul,

1m 178 Hongkong, 28th January, 1878. TO BE SOLD. THE GROUND and PREMISES at Queen's I Road, Spring Gardens, known as ST. FRANCIS HOSPITAL. The Ground contains current rates. 40,430 square-feet, affording sufficient space for over 50 ordinary Chinese Houses. The Premises, as they stand, are well suited for a School, a Hospital, or any public Institution.

For further particulars, apply to CALDWELL & BRERETON, Solicitors. 29, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

3m 200 Hongkong, 1st February, 1873. FOR SALE. four water-tight compartments, and is fitted on and after the 24th February, 1873. with cooking place, provision lockers, &c. Is easily worked by one man. Price, as she stands, will be subject to Rent. with anchor and 30 fathoms chain, one suit of sails, about 2 tons iron ballast, ours and row-

locks, \$250 only. Apply to J. FRANCIS, 2. Club Chambers. 1m 225 Hongkong, 7th February, 1873. MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hong. kong, Canton, Fouchow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are propared to grant Insurances at

Current Rates. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868. NOTICE -

INROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz :---Not exceeding Ten days t of the annual rates Not exceeding 1 month a do. do. Above 1 month, and note; exceeding three months. Above 3 months, and not] exceeding six months.... Above six months the full annual rate.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company. tf 678 Hongkong, 26th August 1869 MPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM. TINTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance

and their contents. ly as such, and their contents. their contents. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company. ME ... ti 864 Hongkong. 7th March, 1865.

Detached & semi-detached Dwell-

'Intimations.

[PRICE \$2] PER MONTH.

NATICE: COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

PROVENCE. YOKOHAMA.

C. BERTRAND, Principal Agent.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

319 Hongkong, 26th February, 1878. COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

THE Company's Steamship "MENZALEH," Captain Mourrut, will be disputched for SHANGHAI.

hortly after her arrival from Europe. O. BERTRAND. Principal Agent. 320 Hongkong, 26th February, 1873. GREAT REDUCTION TO SUBSCRIBERS ONLY.

ONE MONTH FROM DATE. NOW PUBLISHING.

FLOYD'S SOUTH CHINA ALBUM. TRICE, \$13 for FIFTY VIEWS, unmounted, with printed description of every Pho-Sets in well bound volumes can be obtained

Further particulars can be obtained at the W. P. FLOYD,

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the half year L ended 31st Dec., 1872, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum (6 %), will be payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank on and after FRIDAY, the 28th Feb.

ROBERT DUNCAN, 1m 313 Hongkong, 25th February, 1873. THE departure of the Steamship "KWANG. TUNG," for Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow, is postponed. DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

307 Hongkong, 24th February, 1873. WANTED ON BOTTOMEY. 20,000 DOLLARS. On the HULL and RIGGING of the British Ship Alhambra, for the voyage hence to San Francisco. TENDERS, to be addressed to the Undersigned, at the Office of Mesers, Russell & Co.,

on or before noon of FRIDAY, the 28th cur-CHAS. H. NELSON. Master, British Ship " Albambra." 5d 309 Hongkong, 24th February, 1873. THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH

TAROM this date a TELEGRAPH STATION L has been opened in Amoy. RATES FROM HONGKONG :-For Ten Words.....\$2. For Twenty Words.....\$3.

COMPANY.

Superintendent. tf 310 Hongkong 14th February, 1873. THE SHAMEEN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL invite TENDERS for an IRON GIRDER BRIDGE, to be erected over the Canal on the North side of the Settlement. Particulars may be ascertained from the Undersigned, with whom tenders are to be lodged

18d 250 Canton, 8th February, 1873. LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Com-

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Hongkong, 24th February, 1873

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above U steamer are bereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, from whence delivery may be obtained. Cargo remaining in godown after the 28th inst, will be subject to rent. Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 2 o'clock

305 Hongkong, 21st February, 1873.

MARITIMES.

CONSIGNEES of the following cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery; this Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense. No fire insurance has been effected. C. BERTRAND.

Ex " Sindh." Ex " Hoogly," 10th November, 1872. TOM, No. 1 ... 1 case Merchandiso. Ez " Pei-ho," 16th January. R in diamond, ... l cash Lead Pipes. Ex " Menzalch," from Yokohama.

Wyndham Street. 1m 822 Hongkong, 26th February, 1873. WANTED SIX or Eight-roomed HOUSE; central A part of the town preferred. Address, ," office of this paper, stating particulars. 5d 316 Hongkong, 25th February, 1873.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

Dividend Warrants must be obtained from the Acting Secretary at the office of the Company, No. 1, Ulub Chambers. By order, Acting Secretary.

Half this rate for every Additional Ten Words. By order,

P. F. SORENSEN,

ALFRED HUTCHISON.

on or before the 2nd proximo. The Council do not bind themselves to ac-

pany, are propaged to grant Murine risks at

tf 471 Hongkong 6th March, 1868. Notices to Consignees.

CONSIGNEES per Company's steamer PRIAM are hereby notified that the cargo is being discharged into Craft, and landed' "ROBROY" YAWL, 22 fect over all, 7 at the Godowns of the undersigned, in both feet beam, four feet deep; newly built of cases it will lie at Consignees' risk. The cargo teak, coppered and metal-fastened. She has will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown Goods undelivered after 3rd March, 1873

> BRITISH STEAMER FLINTSHIRE, FROM LONDON, &c.

P.M. TO-MORROW. Consignees are requested to send their Bills of Lading for Countersignature to the under-GILMAN & Co. -

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Principal Agent. Ex S. S. " Aca," 10th April. GB&C.or TFB 1 and 2, 2 cases Merchandise GF, 53, 1 case Medicine. ing Houses removed from town, } a per cent. KP in diamond -1 bale Cotton.

PFO:1877/81 ... 6 case Wine. 1 case Curios. if 1170 Hongkong, 31st January, 1873. "THE OHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY" FOR 1873.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the ELEVENTH year of its existence, is ready for de-

It has been compiled and printed at the Daily Press Office, as usual, from the best and most unthentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the " CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1873" has been further augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH

SHANGHAI. In addition to a Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the

ENEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS . (Designed expressly for this Work); MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, and of the

THE COAST OF CHINA; besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication; sending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at \$5; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c.,

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& Co., Shanghai, River Ports. HALL& HOLTZ and KELLY Chefoo and t .& Co., Shanghai Nev chwang.HALL& HOLTZ and KELLY Tientsin and & Co., Shanghai,The C. & J. Trading Co. Hiogo, Osaka...THE C. & J. TRADING Co. Yokohama Mesers, LANE, CRAWFORD & Cc.Mr. E. J. Moss, Japan Gazette

Messrs. J. DE LOYZAGA & Co. M. Ribeiro & Co. Singapore.....Straits Times Office.Englishman Office. London Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane , GEO. STREET, 30, CornhillMessib. Trübner & Co.

BATES, HENDY & Co. San Francisco, Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange. New York...... Messrs. S. M. PETTINGILL & Co. 37. Park Row.

MARRIAGE. On the 25th inst., at St. John's Cathedral, by rection. the Rev. R. Hayward Kidd, J. G. W. GEARING, of Chinking, to EMPTY, daughter of F. P. Powell, Esq., Bayswater, London.

Hongkong, February 26th, 1873.

attracting general attention, it may be desirable to place before the public a few practical consideration in the new arrangements which fire on Monday morning formed a good very commendable energy, and a fair amount of thorough organisation. One defect which the direction in which an improvement is her to sea before the end of March, as everywanted. There being no mechanical aparrested the flow of water, and prevented a portion of them from being used at all. This is a species of accident which ought not to occur, as it results from a contingency likely at any time to arise, and against which a practical engineer would find no difficulty in providing. Other mistakes of the like character frequently occur, one which is very conspicuous being a want of knowledge as to the points towards which the stream of water should be directed at a given moment. In short, what the Brigade chiefly wants is a thoroughly practical engineer, to arrange for all matters of this description; and this want it ought not to be very difficult to - supply. It is absurd to stickle at a question of a small amount of remuneration in regard to a want of this kind, as without skilled direction, it is perfectly certain that one-half fined 50 cents, and in addition was fined 50 not glazed. the usefulness of the Brigade must be lost. We believe that the services of a competent engineer were secured by the Government. but for some reason the Engineer engaged left-probably on account of receiving better

one which ought not much longer to be neglected. The next matter for consideration is the necessity of establishing a thorough system of drill and command, so that there shall be | hard labour. no mistake as to how orders are to be given, and who is to give them. There is generally a painful amount of confusion, and an absence of well considered and combined action. This ought to be carefully remedied, the best means to do so of course being well arranged drills, combined with a well devised to be required with respect to the native engines, which, though they do good service, under a system of their own, which requires bringing more into harmony with the general

remuneration elsewhere—and the result is

we are still without what most people would

think the most essential element for the

proper management of the Engines. It is to

be hoped that this point will attract the

attention of the authorities, as it is certainly

arrangements. We mention the above points in no carping in which it would seem attention now re- lan, was fined in the eum of \$20,

quires to be directed, as there is, perhaps scarcely anything of more local importance, in a Colony where so much property is at stake, than a thoroughly organised Fire

Two other points are worthy of considera-

tion, namely, whether some good might not the case was postponed for a week. be done by the use of the "Extincteurs," which seem to do vory good service in Shanghai in arresting the progress of fires at did not appear, and the plaintiff having proved their commencement, and which in Hong- the debt, obtained judgment. kong, where there is often so much difficulty in procuring water, might, it would seem, often be of much use, in at least keeping a

fire within bounds till the means of extinguishing it were at hand. Would not also a whole amount to the plaintiff's shroff, who has Hook and Ladder Company be of use? In abscended, and that the \$7.50 paid into Court a great many cases, it is necessary to pull down adjacent houses to prevent the spread- sworn, and stated that the plaintiff's chroff ing of a fire. In the one of Monday morning, FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF for example, had there been a strong wind but her amah brought her the cash-box, blowing, this would probably have been the. and the money was paid over to the shroff, who only means of saving half the street. If our energetic American fellow-residents had a (These unreceipted bills were put in.) Company was wanted, there is little doubt one would be organised in a very short space

> Another matter calling for attention in connection with fires, is the danger which results from the sun-shades and other wooden appendages round Chinese houses, and the wooden stands frequently piled on the roof. These seem to be especially designed to aid the spread of fires; and, if possible, some but he would go and fetch one. He never remeans should be adopted to have them put turned. down. They are far more dangerous than the wooden verandahs prohibited by the was paid to him by the defendant on those oclocal Ordinance.

A few general improvements such as those above suggested would seem to be all that is and it is to be hoped the subject will be theroughly looked into with a view to attaining this end. It is clear that the main thing now required is a little careful consideration there. and we make no doubt that the attention which has of late been directed to the subject! will induce this result.

The steamer Shaftesbury arrived at Shanghai on the 24th instant.

Upon the principle of "honour to whom honour is due," we deem it right to correct a mistake which was fallen into in our report of the | Saturday, witness sent a coolie round to defendfire, in which it was stated that the Government Engines were under Mr. Stewart's superinten dence, as since Mr. Creagh's return, Mr. Stewart has been present only as an individual.

Bank of India, Australia, and China" to note apparently in some anxiety, bringing the two that in our article of the 14th instant, referring | bills with her. She said, " What is this, Mrs. to the Joshua case, the "Chartered Mercantile | Bonnett, about the shroff? I have paid these Bank of India, London, and China" was spoken bills." She also said she could prove the of in one place as "the Chartered Bank "-this | payment by the doctor, who was present. Witterm being, it seems, applied specially in commercial circles to the former establishment. As "the Mercantile Bank" is mentioned in so many words further on in the article as the unfortunate victim of the frauds, and as nearly | dence. She said the defendant declared she had the whole case had been reproduced in this live witnesses of the payment. paper before the article appeared, we must own it is rather difficult to see that any mistake can arise from the use of the term, but to satisfy | did not usually collect money from her : she the sensitiveness of the Bank we make the cur-

ateamer built in the Colony was again performed yesterday, this time at the Kowloon Docks, the object of the polite attention being a beautiful little steamer named the Canlaon. She is 118 feet in length, bas a beam of 184 feet and a | the Saturday she was told that some one had depth of 71 feet, and has been built at the come from Mrs. Bonnett's. She supposed Docks by Mr. R. Doncan. She is a composite | was the shroff with the stamp, but it was not vessel, her iron framing being 3in, by 3in. She | the shroff. She asked the boy who appeared presented a very attractive appearance as she instead whether he had brought the stamp, but stood ready for launching, her model being ex- he know nothing about it. Then it came out tremely pretty. She has been built on the or- that the shroff had absconded. Defendant der of Mesers. Lane Crawford & Co., for her then bethought her of her unreceipted bills, Now that the subject of the Fire Brigade is owners at Manila, and is intended for the local and dressing hastily went to Mrs. Bennett's, carrying trade of the Philippines. A numerous to tell her at once that they had been paid. party of ladies and gentlemen were invited to Mrs. Bonnett was then satisfied with her state witness the launch, and the ceremony of nam- ment, but subsequently wrote her a letter [prosuggestions, which may be usefully taken into | ing the vessel was performed by Miss Crawford. | duced, but not read.) Defendant upon the The little ship glided away, when the right mo- offered to pay \$7.50 outstanding on an old ment arrived, very prettily, but unfortunately account, but Mrs. Bonnett would not receive it will probably be the result from the discus- the water was not quite deep enough to admit and summoned her. She had, therefore, paid sion of the subject which is going on. The her with the cradle underneath her, and the this amount into Court. consequence was that she took the ground and had to be towed off by the steamer Fame, amid the evidence that the money had been paid illustration of what the Brigade as now con- the loud cheers of both European and Chinese The only question was, which-of two innocent stituted can and cannot do. It displayed spectators, the latter being peculiarly enthusi- parties was to suffer. That was a question of astic on the subject. The Canlaon was then law. It depended on whether the plaintiff's bauled alongside the wharf, where her boiler, order to the shroff not to collect the money of smartness, but there was certainly a want | constructed at Whampos, was already waiting | made the payment to him invalid. He at prefor her. She is to have a pair of engines, each | sent inclined to think it did not, but he would of 15 H.P. nominal, working up to 120 H.P. look up the authorities, and decide nort Tueswas discovered, is in itself sufficient to show Messrs, Lane, Crawford & Co. expect to send day. thing is ready for her. After the launch, " Sucess to the Canlaon and her builders" was pliance for the various hoses crossing one drunk with enthusiasm by the assembled guests, another, they got into a species of knot which and the whole party appeared to enter thoroughly into the spirit of the occasion.

> LATE TELEGRAMS. REUTER'S TELEGRAMS. SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

LONDON, 22nd February, 1873. It is stated that the magnitude of the Khiva Expedition has been exaggerated. It probably onsists of 7.000 men. The United States Congress has rejected the resolution of congratulation to the Spanish

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

BEFORE THE HON. C. MAY.

P.C. 119 charged two boat people with obstructing the wharves after hours. The first cents for his persistency in calling Europeans in the Police court "Foreign Devils." STREET CAMBLING.

Chinese Corporal 144 charged two inveterate | were reasonable. gamilers with carrying on their avocations in the notorious Ship street. Defendants were the painter had given red hair. Now this lady sent to one month's hard labour. ASSAULTING THE POLICE.

P.C. 587 charged a Chinese named Wong-asing, with being without a pass, resisting him whilst in custody, and tearing his cape. Complainant said the defendant and another were coming through Taipingshan, and he stopped them for their passes, one of them ran of little use to the painter. into a brothel, and the defendant struggled with him, and tore his cape, and defendant's companion rushed out with a bamboo and beat him complainant).

Defendant was fined \$1, and ordered to make amends to constable \$1.50, in default, 10 days'

Two boatwomen, charged by P.C. No. 119 claimed. with fighting and creating a great disturbance at the City Hall, were fined \$1 each. PRIME PORK.

The lessee of the Western Slaughter-house

charged a married woman named Chun-a-yow, with having in her possession a quantity of putrid pork, some thirty-seven catties or so. Defendant said it was given to her, and look- fendant did not appear. His Honor said that away, and not come to-morrow?" The handsystem of organisation. Something seems ing round the court observed the man who he had expressly told the defendant he should some little creature langued away the suggesgave the ment to ber, and pointed him out. take the case to day under any circumstances, tion as the height of improbability. The car-This man forthwith acknowledging the fact and having left it to the last, he should now riages had arrived on the morrow morning, was brought to the front, and said he bought dispose of it. are often terribly in the way, and seem to be the pork at the Leung-hing Pig-lan at Shek. Tsang-a-yee stated :- I am owner of two pas- enter them, when a note from the bridegroom tong-teni on the 21st instant for Tls. 1.1.8.4, sage-boats plying between Victoria and Sowke- was put into her hand. She read it anxiously, and further said it had salt on at the time, and wan. I claim \$33 16 for damages caused by the and, to the consternation of all, fell awooning was in the same condition as produced in defendant's steam lounch. I was on board one into the arms of one of the bridal party. Her Court, this was on the 24th, and the case was of my passage-boats on the 5th November, on the suitor had written that he "feit he was unremanded at this stage, and a summons was passage from Sowkewan to Victoria. Between worthy of her, and therefore could not become ordered to be issued by his Worship for the 11 a.m. and noon we were abreast of Chung- her husband." The effect of intelligence so which must always attend the arrangement case came on again yesterday. Third defends Kellett's Island, and we were propelling with describe. The whole town were sharers in the back. March last, and that it was simply owing to ant acknowledging the sale the woman was of two scalls. We were passing between two grief of the distressed family. Within an bour against whom they decided would submit to ground, and the object steadily held in view, want of means that he did not before presecute course discharged, second defendant was fined large ships at anchor, the one on the port side after leaving his bride expedant the bride their award. To these doubts the Washington the attainment of good order and government the appeal he now makes to the Judges to kong, but merely to suggest the directions 85, and the third defendant, the master of the being nearest to the Hongkong store. The groom had overnight joined the Bootoh mail Treaty may put an end?"—Communicated by for the millions who inhabit China, daily nearest reading nearest to the Hongkong store. The groom had overnight joined the Bootoh mail Treaty may put an end."—Communicated by for the millions who inhabit China, daily nearest reading nearest to the Hongkong store.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION COURT. BEFORE THE HON: H. J. BALL. 'NG-A-HONG V. PANG-WOON-TEOL .- \$43.98.-

The debt was admitted. Indement for the F. SANDER AND ANOTHER V. D. DAVIES .-\$187.20 .- A capias writ had been issued in this case, and as no return had as yet been made,

LEE-A-POO v. YEEP A-FOOR .- \$123.74 -- Mr. Wotton appeared for the plaintiff. Defendant

W. W. BONNETT V. M. HULSHOF .- \$200.13. -Defendant paid into Court \$7.50 and coats. The chaim was for various goods supplied to defendant, for which two bills had been sent The defendant alleged payment of the was due on a previous account. The proof of payment lying with the defendant, she was came to her house on a Wednesday morning

to collect the money. She was then ill in bed left the bills unreceipted, saying that he had no stamp with him, and would go and fetch one. hint given to them that a Hook and Ladder shroff never returned, and on the Saturday she learned that he had absconded.

Defendant's boy stated that the shroff came and that he heard the defendant tell her amah to bring the eash-box.

The amah referred to, deposed to having opened the safe by the defendant's direction, and taken out the cash-bor, which she gave to ber mistress. The defendant took some notes out of the box and handed them to the shroff. Witness took the two bills and laid them on the table, requesting the shroff to put stamps upon. them. He said he had no stump, as he had been collecting various sums that morning.

In cross-examination, witness said this shrot had often been to collect money before. Money casions. There was no doctor present at the time this money was paid.

The defendant's chair coolie said the shroff came to collect the money. He had often seen necessary for obtaining as good a fire brigade | him before, and when he came downstairs witness asked him if he had got the money. in Hongkong as in any city in the world; He said he bad, and witness invited him to take a cup of tea, and the usual compliments Cross examined.—This shroff often went to

> the house to collect money, and received it Mrs. Bonnett was then sworn, and stated that the defendant had always (except just at first when she paid cash on delivery), brought the money to the shop and paid it there. The shroff was never told to collect money from her, but simply to leave the bills. He knew the amounts, but was not to collect them. had a stamp with him on the morning in ques-

tion, and had not on that day, as far as she could ascertain, collected any money. On the ant to tell her of some new goods that had arrived, and request her to come and look at them. Witness supposed the shroff's absconding must have come to her ears at this time. through the coolie and defendant's servants, for We have been requested by the "Chartered | the defendant came round hastily dressed and

> ness was satisfied with this, and said she would take the doctor's word. Sho had since learned

> I that the doctor was not present. Mrs. Bonnett's sister vave corroborative evi-

The defendant then explained bow it was that she came over in such haste. The shruf used to go to the shop and pay it. But when he came she was too unwell to go to the shop, and so she paid the money. The shroff went The interesting ceremony of launching a laway, promising to return with a stamp, but he never came. The doctor had been in the room before the shroff came, and the latter was kept waiting until the doctor had gone. This was what she told Mrs. Bonnett and her sister. On

His Honor said be was perfectly satisfied or

CHEANG AYING v. TAM-CHEW-SHAN, \$117.03. -Mr. Stephens appeared for the defendant, The action was brought against the delendant, as surety for another man, against whom judgment was recently given for the amount claimed. Application had been made for a re-hearing, and this was granted on the original defendant producing a sufficient surety. Tamchew-shan was accepted, and the original defendant was not now forthcoming. Mr. Stephens, however, stated that his client promised to produce the man if the case were post-

poned for a fortnight. The plaintiff assented,

and this course was accordingly adopted. and delivered.

His itonor here inspected the pictures, comparing them with the photographs, and came to the conclusion that the prices mentioned the applicant to go to the Industrial Schools' Defendant said there was one lady to whom had no red hair in truth and in fact. (Laugh-

from the photograph. tiff know it also, defendant's knowledge being

His Honor said that could not be discovered

matter of fact. His Honor asked whether the bue of the bair could not be altered and the face elongated.

the pictures as they stood, and pay for glasses was judgment for \$10.

defendant's launch was prossing the bows of and proceeded north.

the ship on our starboard side. We could not get out of the way in onnacquence of the alip on our port side. The launch came into collision with us, whereas it could have got out of the way astern of us. The launch was steered by a Chinaman. Our sail was set, and they could therefore have seen us before we saw them. Plaistiff then detailed the damage done, and judgment was given for the amount claimed.

J. S. HOOK AND ANOTHER V. TEANG-A-YER. \$32,00. There being no appearance on behalf of the plaintiff, this case was struck out.

MARINE MAGISTRATE'S COURT BEFORE H. G. THOMSETT, ESQ., R.N.

THE." KENILWORTH." on the 22nd instant.

instant, he saw him in the street and ordered Mr. C. W. Field. The interest thereon wil him back to his ship, and as he refused to go | cease on that date. Yours truly, Moses Taylor he gave him into custody of the police. Defendant said be did not want to go back 34,300,000, and, by purchases outside of to his ship; in fact, he would not go back to call the English owners have secured duty. He was, therefore, sent to 10 days' hard | three-quarters of it, some of which sold as high

ROWING MATCH AT SHANGHAI.

As the result of much friendly banter and more serious discussion between the officers and crews of the U.S. S. Iroquois and Saco, at present in our harbour, a Rowing Match was arranged between one of the cutters of each of these war vessels, and as an additional stimulus. to the competitors to do their best, a wager was laid of \$500 a side. The subscription towards this on board the Troqueis amounted to \$610 The terms of the Race as officially stated were

Shanghai, Feb. 15, 1873. 1.-Five mile straight-away race, boats to start down the river from a place decided upon by the referee and finish at the River Police

2 .- Boats to start near elack water, but before the flood makes, that is on last of the ebb

3,-The signal for starting will be a gun from 4.-If a fulse start-the boats to be recalled 5.-A forfeit of \$100-each side-to be de-

posited to-day with the stake-holder, Master G. B. Harber; the rest of stakes to be deposited before the evening of the 19th instant 6.-The referee to be decided upon by the ampires before the race. 7 .- The time for starting to be given the day efore the race.

8.-The referee to decide if the weather is 9.—No spare oars to be carried by either boat. 10.—The race to be pulled for \$500 a side. 11.-No fouling-the boat that fouls loses 12.—Neither hoat to take the other's course

antil two full boat's lengths abead. 13.—Choice of position to be drawn for on ALEX. PAUL, for Saco. C. McDonald, for Iroquois. Lieut. Greaves, of H.M.S. Dove, was chosen

umpire; Eusign McDonald was referee for the Iroquois, and Lieut. Paul for the Saco, while the judges on board the Police Hulk were Master Nickels, of the Iroqueis, and Master from 250,000 to 300,000 men, borsemen almost Davenport, of the Saco. The course of 5 nautical miles was measured off on the Harbour Master's Chart, and about

bull past 1 both competitors uppeared on the ground between Collyer's Dock and Half Way Point. The Iroquois boat won the toss. and took the Shanghai side. It was understood that the race was to be rowed at slack water, hat the ebb was still running with considerable force at the time when the boats came to the start, which made it advantageous for the Iroquois to keep the Shanghai side. A beautifully even start was effected about mid stream at 1.52 p.m., and the boats started off with great energy. They had not advanced much more than half a mile when the Saco's boat was sufficiently abead to take by the 'snobs' of Japan; his fout ensemble inher rival's water, and when "Dow's go-! downs" were reached her coxswain, with much in the Court of Japan; and it rather grieved and the Imperial pair pledged each other in wisdom, slanted over to the Pootung shore, me to see how out of place the gingham he cups connected by a chain of gold-typifywhich he hugged all the way up, thus avoiding carried looked in the hands of one of such ling that their destinies were to be hencerival, less wise conched, kept the mid stream we have had of late, I admitted that it was in coming up the Harbour, and consequently a precaution indicative of an amount of wis- to the house of the bride, occupying five days

was evidently not aware that he thus gave vouring to conceive the scenes he had witnessed palf a mile's advantage to the Saco's boat. In in a country I may be destined never to see, these circumstances the issue could hardly be and was rather annoyed at myself for every now doubtful. At 2.36.02 p.m., the gunfire on and then associating him with top-spinning and mention a thousand rolls of satin and sixty. board the Police Hulk proclaimed the Saco's the butterfly trick; yet I admired the calm boat winner, while the Iroquois was still about sevenity of his bearing, not withstanding the rude half a mile astern, and about one minute after- gaze of the public, and the ejaculations of the six horses, &c. Nor was the grandfather forwards the latter was observed to throw her shopboys, such as 'Hollo, Chinee!' and 'Who's gotten, the presents for him being similar in oars up. It will thus be seen that the 5 miles your batter?" I felt relieved when I remembered | kind, but less in quantity." were done in 44 minutes and 2 seconds, which, that probably be did not understand these rude for such a distance and against ebb tide, was salutations; but I grieved to see one so much no mean work. It may astound some of our alone in this world of London-alone in a Soochow Oreok men to learn that, in the early crowded city where the religion, the customs. part of the race, the time of both boats was and the dress of the people were so different from close on 55 strokes per minute! The absolute | what he had been accustomed to in his own Kingmerits of the two boats and crews can hardly dom of the Sun.' Approaching from the oppobe said to be fairly settled by this race, as the site direction were two young men, whose overdistance by which the Saco's boat was ahead, flow of spirits had not resulted from a luncheon of Regency is to come to an end at the terminamay, as above stated, be reasonably ascribed to the more favourable conditions than her rival guished stranger they hustled him violently. under which she was steered up the Harbour. Should the two ships, therefore, remain long in resented the affront on behalf of this lonely as the marriage, the Empress Dowager will de-Harbour, we expect to see the men of the Iroquois get an opportunity of winning their

money back again. Their outter certainly

looks a clipper. THE HEIR TO A FORTUNE WANTED. A well-dressed man has waited upon the ma CHAN ARWAN v. E. MARTIN, \$12.00. Plain- committed to a reformatory from that court, tiff said he was a portrait painter. Defendant news that he had suddenly had a fortune left (a coloured man) was cook on board the ship | him .- Mr. Woolrych inquired how long it was Collingwood. Plaintiff sent his agent, Fong since Ambrose was committed .- The applicant kwan, on board to get customers. He brought said that it was now 15 years ago. The offenan order from the defendant for four portraits, | der was then a mere boy, and his offence, he beto be painted at \$3 each. They were painted lieved, a petty act of dishonesty. The boy was sent to a reformatory and subsequently shipped Defendant said the prices mentioned by the off to Australia, and had not since been heard man to whom he gave the order were \$2 each of. The applicant said that he thought the without frames, \$21 with frames but no glass, magistrate might ascertain to what reformaand \$3 with frames and glass complete. The tory Ambrose had been committed, and that defendant, who had been up before on the same pictures were not delivered, but were left ten further information might be obtained there charge, was fined \$1; second defendant was jurds from his galley. They were framed, but by which his present whereabouts might be traced; he was at the time spoken of a poor Office, in Parliament street, where he might probably obtain some information.

> attired herself in much of her wedding costume, to the delight of her spitor. The curate re-TSANG AYEE v. J. S. HOOK. -\$33,16. De. marked, "What should you say if I should run and the bride and ber friends were about to

AN ATLANTIC CABLE BOUGHT. BY ENGLISH CAPITALISTS.

ists made up offer to the individual shareholders | plaintiff, to whom he offered his hand, heart, of the New York, Newfoundland, and London and home (incluing half a dozen children). Telegraph Company of one per cent. for the During the courtship several affectionate letters privilege of calling the amount of stock which were written by the defendant to his "dearest they held at 89, within a limited time. In the Lizzie." When the evidence was about to be case of about two-thirds of the stock the pri- given, the plaintiff agreed that the jury should vilege was obtained by inducing many of the return a verdict for the defendant, the judge, old shareholders - such as Peter Cooper, Moses to whom it had been stated the marriage had Taylor, Marshall O. Roberts; Wilson G. Hunt, been broken off four years ago, remarking that and Abraham S. Hewitt-to dispose of a large it was ridiculous that an action should have part of their stock. On Monday the stockholders been brought after so long a lapse of time. were informed of the determination of the pur-James Page, master of the British ship chasing parties to avail themselves of their Kenilworth, charged one of his scamen, named privilege of calling, by the following circular: Charles Stevens, with desertion from his ship New York, Dec. 16, 1872 .- Dear eir, -- Please. oall on Thursday, 19th inst., and receive the Complainant stated that defendant was on balance due on your New York, Newfoundland the articles. On Friday he had leave to go on | and London Telegraph Company stock, unde shore for 24 hours. This morning, the 24th the agreement of 7th November, 1872, wit trustee. The capital steck of the company as 100. Who the new managers are is not ascertained, but it is known that the office be moved to London, and that all important business will be transacted there. It is not known whether the change will result in creased rates. Much of the purchase money

has already been sent to this city. THE RUSSIAN PRESS ON WAR. (Pall Mall Gazette.) The Russian press is in a warlike mood present. An article in the Russian World estimates the military resources of the empire. and insists on the necessity of being armed to the tecth. Russin, less than any other State it says), can afford to cease to be a great military Power. The other European States fight among themselves, but, nevertheless, they new Empress of China, of whom, however, he recognize each other's rights to existence. But Russia is regarded as an intruder at the European banquet, and therefore for her the question of military power is one of life or death. So long as she is not secured from that side she cannot sleep at peace. This being so, the necessity for military reorganization may be taken for granted, and the Rus ian World examines the resources of Russia, and points out their abundance in quite an optimist spirit. She can put twice as many men under arms, we are told, as Germany. The utmost force Germany can put in line, with all her efforts, is 1,300,000 men, while Russia in 1855, when her population was ten millions less than now, had 2,560,000. The question for Russia time is not to get numbers, but how bost to distribute what she has. After some further reflections on the ease with which Russia might inorense the number of 2,400,000 fixed by the port herself properly in her new dignity. The Commission as that of her army, the Russian World says, "We have no need of the permanent cadres for the reserve on a peace footing except for the artillery. What is necessary is the house of the bride, for the purpose of an active army composed of well-trained soldiers, and behind the army national forces adequately prepared to form reserves in as great number as necessary, and to fill up the gaps as required in the active army. With our immense population we have not one only but two sources for our armed forces, the annual recruiting and the recruiting the reserves. That is the most characteristic of the peculiarities of Russia in a military point of view." The Rus sian World also boasts of the cavalry which Russia can put on the field to the number o

FUNNY STORY ABOUT A COCKNEY The London correspondent of a Liverpool paper says: "Surely the Japanese ambassadors are not in town. I thought the other day, when saw strolling through the City a living reproduction of those pictures on rice paper imported from abroad, and supposed to be the ikenesses of various Jupanese worthies. ne was, from head to heels, tail included, young Japanese, taking, to quote the words of Dr. Johnson, 'n walk down Fleet street." garments were bright green, richly embroidered; his boots were of that peculiar make produced dicated the high position which I judged be held officers of his household, waited on his bride, a great extent the last of the ebb. Her noble carriage; but, considering the weather had to face the ebb, end on. Her coxswain, dom I would scarcely have given an Oriental in the delivery, and each day being borne by no doubt owing to defective local knowledge, credit for. I walked reverently behind, andeacoffee and buns, and as they passed the distinly round, and, passionately flourishing his um. which she has fulfilled her trust. brella, this Ling-ti-foo called out in an unmistakable Oockney dialect, Where 'er yer a tionized during her tenure of power like the shovin' to? you ought to be looked up.' I neighbouring kingdom of Japan; that no vest subsequently saw that impostor standing within apparent strides have been made in the pro-

uny interest in his fute.—Mr. Woolrych told ties, seem to proceed on the theory that any the foreigners who held China in their grasp tions with the present Earl of Yarborough (then STRANGE FREAK OF A BRIDEGROOM. Onvour, Walewski and Buol Schauenstein, time their Ambassadors may obtain a privilege, transactions in question, and adds that when A singular freak has been committed by a Manteuffel, Orloff, Brunow, and their col- granted without difficulty 200 years ago, of young Church of England curate, who was to leagues, were the last men in Europe humbly bewing before the august presence of had from £3,000 to £4,000 at his banker's, have been married to a daughter of one of his that could be so characterised. They were pre- the Son of Heaven. The central provinces of which he intended, sided by his income, which His Honor said he should have let the plain- congregation, who is a county magistrate in eminently men of practical ideas, of wide China, in which the wealth of tea, silk, rice, was between £8,000 and £9,000 a year, to have Staffordsbire. The curate had become immense- experience, of singular prudence and skill, and human industry are concentrated, have applied to the reduction of Lord Worsley's ly attached to the young lady, and as inquiries standing in the first rank of modern diplom- been won back and are now once more pouring liabilities on his account as they arrived at Defendant further objected that this lady's satisfied the parents respecting his family and atists; Ministers for Foreign Affairs, Ambassa- in their superabundant produce into the Im- maturity. Beyond the improduce which he face was too small. She had a long face as a prospects, his overtures were encouraged, and dors at the great course of Europe, familiar perial exchequer. A fleet of steamers, sufficient admits, of placing bimself under a pecuniary obfor two years he has been the acknowledged with its past and current history, with its to utterly subdue the so-called piracy of the ligation to Mr. Ingram, to whom he was prosuitor. Everything went on pleasantly, even policies and its wars, and as well advised as local maritime powers which had in course of fessionally opposed. Mr. James contends that to within a few minutes of what should have men could be of the difficulty of adjusting centuries grown up along the coasts, and even the accusation made against him in this respect been the marriage. On the previous night he disputes between the numerous Ringdoms of to threaten Hongkong and Macao, has been got was the only one involving a semblance of properly coloured, but he could not correct the face. made his customary visit, and there was the Europe, with their different ruces, governments, Logether; armies, drilled and armed on foreign lessional delinquency which had been laid before He was willing to put glasses in for the amount usual stir of a wedding eve. The presents were and interests. The Congress met, as you re-principles, have been maintained, and arsenals the Benchers, and that the attempt to fasten laid out in the drawing-room, and there was the member, at the conclusion of the Crimean war, and dockyards, capable of turning out war upon him a charge of corruption in the Defendant said he would give \$2; each for bride-cake. The bridegroom's uncle and brother and when Europe was still reflecting upon the vessels and rifles in excess of any probable performance of his duty as an advocate had arrived; the bridesmaids had every par- causes, counting the costs, and estimating there- demand, have been established; and greatest was entirely disposed of by a comparison of ticular ready. The villagers had decorated the soult of that struggle which the world had watch- victory of all the Provincial Governments, his opening speeches at the two trials of "Soully Plaintiff accepted this arrangement, and there church and festooned the streets, and the bride ed with unusual interest. It was then that the already erecting themselves into independent v. Ingram, in which he was employed as count Despite this perfect unanimity for the avoid- of, and the Foreign Custom-house is the only liamentary elections. Mr. James further obreally disinterested and impartial arbitrators it shall seem no longer needed; everything to all he has resided in the States of New York and could be found to do exact justice between na. outward seeming weak and helpless, but strong New Jersey, in America, until the month of

BREACH OF PROMISE CASE. At the Liverpool Court of Passage an action The New York Tribune of December 19th for breach of promise of marriage was brought atates that for a considerable time past a desire by Elizabeth Williams, a domestic servant. has existed on the part of a number of Eng- against a joiner named Thomas Jones. It aplish capitalists to control one of the Atlantic peared that the defendant, a Welshman, behables. This desire took shape about November | came a widower in 1867, and towards the end | far higher in 1872 than 1871. Several prices 1, and, assisted by Cyrus W. Field, the capital- of that year he formed the acquaintance of the were in themselves higher, and besides this,

WOODEN RAILROADS.

The wooden railroads in the vicinity of Que bee have attracted some attention. It appears that there are now a hundred miles in opera-The gauge is 4st. 8 in. The running time is about 16 miles per hour, but trains have been run at the rate of 35 miles per hour. The rails are made of maple, 4in, by 7in, set up edgewise, and notched into the cross-tics lin. deep and held by two wedges down in the notch on the outside of the rail. The ties are Siv. thick, and laid 20in, apart. The care have four wheels, and some of the engines weigh 30 tons. frosty weather the driving wheels have less adbesion than on metal rails, but no considerable difficulty is experienced from this cause. The rails will last from two to four years, second ng to the quality of the timber and the amount of the traffic. The cost of such roads is from \$4,000 to \$7,000 per mile. They seem to be very well adapted for light traffic, and as soon as the business of such lines may require. metal rails may be substituted for wood with out any change in the equipment.

THE NEW EMPRESS OF CHINA. (Pall Mall Gazette.) The Pekin correspondent of the New York Times gives the following description of tells us, no portrait has been allowed to reach the public :- "A popular rumour describes her us tall, slender, with high check-bones, a straight nose, and eyes which sparkle 'as though each had a double pupil, giving ber a remarkable aspect of vivacity and intelligence. To thes features it is easy to add raven bair, black eyes olive skin, appending the well-known bride gear of a Ohinese Empress, and the portrait, however questionable its origin, will not be far rom correct." After a sketch of the lady family history, the correspondent goes on to say that three other ladies were married at the same time to the emperor. Each of these re ceives an honourable title, and the selection of each was announced by special decree. Fo some months past, we are further told, th Empress has been residing in a temporary palace set spart for her while learning to comfollows :- " Among the people it is customary for the bridgeroom to proceed in person to bringing her home. This duty the Emperor performed by proxy. A golden tablet, inscribed with the decree or patent of appointment, and a golden seal, intended for the Empress, were placed on a table, surrounded by a cloud of incense. The scal weighs about forty pounds avoirdapois. His Majesty, advancing to the table, inspects the insignia of dignity which be is about to confer on his chosen consort. He seats himself on a throne, and two ambassadors kneel before him, while a herald proclaims with a loud voice- By command of the Empress Downger and the Empress mother, his Majesty has been pleased to select for Empress the Lady Aluto, daughter of Chungchi, a doctor of the Imperial Academy. You high officers are commissioned to perform the rites of her investiture,' Thereupon the Grand Chancellor places in their hands the badge of office, when they take up the scal and tablet, and proceed to the bouse of the Imperial bride. The father and brothers, kneeling at the gate, welcome the ambassadors; and the lady herself receives on bended knees the insignia of her new rank. She then done ber robes of State, and ascending her vehicle is borne away in the midst of an immense retinue of nobles and mandarins. It was near midnight when the procession entered the forbidden city.' . . . Arrived at the Central Paluce, the Emperor, attended by the

> PROGRESS IN CHINA. (From an Occasional Correspondent of the

[forward inseparable.' According to custom

between five hundred and a thousand men.

Furniture, clothing, silks and sating, jewels,

eight horses. To her parents were given 130 oz.

of gold, a golden tea-canister, 6.600 oz. of silver,

sents. Among the gifts to the Empress,

" Times.") SHANGHAI, November 7th. The date at which His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China assumes the direction of the affairs of the Empire is at last fixed, and the I tion of the present China year-that is to say, in February next, -and if the change in Go-For the honour of my country I would have vernment be effected as quietly and successfully were praised by all, and the dinner and wines Japanese; but at that moment be turned quick. serve the bighest credit for the manner in It is true that China has not been revolu-

making up packages of tea to be sold at 2s. 6d. | country is still uncrossed by the iron road, while | sat in the House of Commons as one of the inquire how he should be able to communicate per packet, and the painful truth flashed upon the telegraph fringes the coast only. But for members for Marylebone. This inquiry the to u person named Ambrose, who had been me that he was nothing but a walking adver- all that the Empire has advanced. The Go- mainsted on the 18th of July in that year in vernment is stronger, the Treasury is richer, the passing of a resolution cancelling his call and the facilities for improvement greater than to the Bar and striking his name off the books PEECH OF THE HON. JOHN JAY AT, when the Empress Downger took her place of the Society. A day or two after Mr. James gave. behind the screen, and with her woman's wit | notice of his intention to appeal to the Common At a recent gathering at Vienna, the Hon. set the machinery by which the government Law Judges against this decision, and he has John Jay, United States Ambassador to Aus- goes on. The capital was then threatened by within the last fortnight presented to them a trin, said :- "May we not also include the hope foreign Powers, who had crushed the ar- petition, in which, while stating the reasons that the success of the Anglo-American Treaty | mies collected for its defence; the richest pro- | which compelled him to abandon that intention of Washington, in honourably settling so many vinces were devastated and held by the at the moment, he prays them to appoint a day and difficult questions, may aid the sovereigns Thiping rebels, the frontiers were defenceless, for bearing him either in person or by counsel, and peoples of Europe in accomplishing that the Treasury empty, and nothing but dismem- in support of his application for the reversal wish for the avoidance of war which was pro- berment and ruin seemed in store for the un- of an order which now precludes him from the claimed to the world in the Protocol of Paris. happy country, left enddenly in the hands of a practice of his profession in this country. Mr. Some of the comments on the plan suggested | weak woman, unable by the unchangeable | James in this petition points out that the inquiry by the Protocol, of appealing to the good offices | etiquette to take a direct part in the adminis- | which was instituted by the Benchersof the Inner a friendly Power before resorting to bostili- tration. But, impossible as the task seemed. Temple had reference to his pecuniary transac-Congress which could be so simple as to suggest | bave been bought by indemnities, oajoled by Lord Worsley), the late Mr. Ingram, and Mr. W. arbitration as a substitute for war, must have treaties, diplomatized by Taotais and Prince H. Fryer; but that in the course of the proceedbeen composed of amiable enthusiasts, igner | Kungs, and finally reduced to that due submis- | ings no opportunity had been afforded him of ant of affairs, and who had reached that con- sive state that their highest aspirations extend answering ony one specific charge. He then clusion in their closet. But Clarendon and no further than that, perhaps, at some future enters into some details as to the nature of the Powers who had been engaged or concerned in satraples, have been quietly brought once more sel for the plaintiff. The advances obtained the war put forth unanimously the famous within bounds till there is left one man alone from Mr. Fryer he emphatically denies to have Protocol unexampled in history, which Lord in the Empire too powerful to be a subject, and been the result of any corrupt promise made Clarendon called this happy innovation. he already trembling on the verge of ruin. by him to obtain an appointment for that gen-It is a fact not perhaps generally known that, All the while everything to all seeming tleman. A subsequent paragraph of the petiwhen, in accordance with the hope expressed has been going on in the old grooves, which tion contains a statement to the effect that the by the Congress that the powers not therein seem so worthy of contempt to Westerns, petitioner's pecuniary embarradaments were represented would approve the Protocol, it was | Confucius has been duly quoted; the Pekin beiefly caused by losses which he had sustained, presented to those Governments for their con- Gazette has chronicled its daily mendacities; one of £8,000 having been incurred in a specusideration, all the Powers, to the number of forty, the offers of assistance, which alone could save lation in which he had embarked with the late gave it their adhesion, thus investing it with the Empire, have been politely refused; the Mr. John Sadleir, by enthmous interest paid to a sanction skin to that of the law of nations. Osborne Fleet and the Gordon Army got rid usurers, and by imprudent expenditure at Par-

THE MONEY MARKET. The Economist says that there is unquestionably a tendency of commercial periods to recur in cycles. Periods of high price are followed by periods of low price; periods of inflation by periods of collapse. The average of prices was the rise of price only began in the autumn of 1871, so that the whole year of 1872 was, taking one article with another, a year of high price, while only the last three months of 1871 were so. In consequence the average price of 1872 (taking articles generally) is much higher. than their average price in 1871. If we were to expect the usual course of the commercial loycle, if we were to expect that in 1873 " loanable capital " would become exceedingly scarce because our trade had rapidly increased, and our leanable capital had been to a dangerous excess embarked in trade—the prospect of the coming year would not be happy, but very dismal. Our prosperity having been so great, and the stimulating causes being (already in part, and likely in future to be still more) withdrawn, the Economist would be exceedingly apprehensive if it imagined that in the usual course of the wheel that prosperity was to be followed by an equivalent adversity. The Economist does not expect it, first, because the period of prosperity has been too short to produce grave disasters. Bad business takes time to grow, especially had lending busines, which is the most dangerous, because when discovered it saps credit and destroys the spring of industry. Bankers do not in a brief period of prosperity make such mistakes as we know by experience they often make in a long one. And, secondly, even more for a peculiar reason. During the last year, long before money would have become dear in the ordinary course of events, and by the rule of the "cycle," it became dear from a peculiar and accidental cause—the German demand for bullion. The effect of the demand upon the money market is clear enough from the advertising columns of the papers. For the first six months of the year those columns. were filled with the prospectuses of new companies; in the last six months new companies have been in comparison few-it was of no use bringing them out. The same spirit of caution and apprehension has prevented bad loans to trade. If for the whole of this last year our mercantile prosperity and been accompanied and intensified by a corresponding banking buoyancy, our danger would have been great. But the premature rise in the rate of discount has arrested the periodical turn. It has prevented our lending too much money to trade, or our lending it badly; it has restrained by a constant healthy apprehension the stimulated energies of trade itself; and therefore the Economist looks forward to the year 1873 without apprehension, and even with fair hope. It may not be a year of equal prosperity to the two last years; but it sees no ground to expect that it will be a year of calamity.

> OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE DINNER AT CALCUTTA.

(Englishman, January 23rd.)

Probably the largest gathering of old Univer-

sity men that ever assembled out of the old country met at the Oxford and Cambridge Dinner in the Town Hall on Tuesday. Nearly eighty were present; His Excellency the Viceroy being in the chair, supported by the Lord Bishop and Mr. Justice Phear, and faced by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, supported by the Hon'ble Mr. Hobbouse and Mr. Justice Markby. It was stated that Cambridge outnumbered Oxford by two to one; and it was noticed as a curious fact that, not withstanding this, all the speeches, except the last (that of Mr. Justice Phear), were by Oxford meu. After the usual toasts, Mr. Campbell proposed the health of the noble Chairman in a feeling speech, in which he dwelt warmly on the high general cultivation which is obtained in the ancient English universities, and gracefully alluded to the public career of the Viceroy as an instance of the aptitude for public affairs which is produced by that education. His Excellency, in returning thanks, made several good points, which were received with loud applause; and caused some amusement by confessing that he still retained one of the prejudices of his old undergraduate days-namely, that Uxford was the first University in the world and that Obrist Church was the first College in Oxford. The mention of Exeter as the College of the Bishop, and Bailiol as that of Mr. Hobbouse, elicited so much applause as to show that those colleges were largely represented at the table. Mr. Hobbouse proposed the toast of the evening. "The Universities." with considerable eloquence. He attempted to construct a chain of Anglo-Indian Oxonians from the time of the Bishop, through his own Oxford life, and those of the Viceroy, of Mr. gifts were sent some time in advance Justice Markby and others, to the present day, and caused much merriment by taking, as the latest link of the chain, "last of all, as one born out of due time, His Honor the Licutepant-Governor," who, he proceeded to observe, had and solid treasure made up the bulk of the pre- lately obtained the high degree of Doctor of Civil Law under circumstances creditable alike to himself and to Oxford. The Bishop, replying for the Universities, was as drily humorous as ever. In speaking of the last administration Report of the Lieutenant Governor, His Lordship turned a complimentary epigram which is worthy of being recorded; he characterised it thus, "as clear as crystal, as complete as a cirele, and as amusing as a novel." Mr. Justice Phear proposed the last toast, " the sister Universities," and spoke in high terms of the progress made by one of the youngest, the University of Calcutta. This ended the formal proceedings of one of the best University dinners that India has known; after which, old " 'varsity" habits asserted their swav, and "song. speech, or sentiment" ruled until the small bours. The arrangements of the secretaries

were excellent.

MR. EDWIN JAMES

It will be in the recollection of many of our

renders-that in the spring of 1861 an inquiry was instituted by the Benchers of the Inner Temple into certain rumours affecting the n ten merchant's establishment at the window gress foreigners so much extol; and that the character of Mr. Edwin James, who at the time ance of war, doubts were entertained whether incubus still left, to be clowed out so soon as serves that since his departure from England

In the correspondence which took place in the suppose that this proposal of a railway through bome journals on Russian progress in the East, Syria and Torkish Arabia, if carried out, would very great stress was laid upon the advantages of shortening the distance between England and Turkey, and of vast importance to India. Po-(Times of India.). and her great dependency; but before embark- litically, its advantages to England would be ing in a vast enterprise, such as the constinct great, giving her universal prestige in Asia tion of the Enphrates Valley Railway as an and a greater hold upon India, and it is high alternative route to India, it is necessary to time that she were bestirring berself. Russia consider well the advantages and disadvantages is now competing with us in Asia, and with which may attend its completion, and the pre- characteristic energy and preseverance, has sent and future liabilities, financial and politi- lately been making sure and rapid progress in cal, in which it may involve us. These must the extension of her power and territory todepend very much upon the agreenment which may be entered into with the Turkish Government. If we give everything with little chance of getting anything, as has been the case in some of our latost arrangements with Foreign Powers, we must expect the advantages to be overbalanced by the disadvantage; but if we conclude an agreement with the Government of Turkey now, on their own terms, it appears to us that England will gain much with a small-risk of loss. Their terms are these-first, the capital to be raised by means of an Ottoman Loan, the inter-

est of which to be counter-guaranteed by England; second, the proceeds of the said loan to be deposited in the Bank of England, in the names of a mixed Committee appointed jointly by the English and Turkish Governments, and to be applied by them exclusively, for the construction of the necessary rolling stock, and for no other purpose; third, all the land necessary for the railway, and for all the works in connection therewith, to be provided free by the Turkish Government. In order to secure the regular and certain, phyment of the interest upon the loan, the following stipulations to be agreed upon and enforced; fourth, the net income procoeds of the working of the railway, when made, whelly or in part, to be paid into the Bank of England, and applied exclusively to the payment of the interest and the sinking fund; fifth, the customs duties and port charges of the ports of crawled upon the pilot of the loy locomotive and Alexandretta and Busrah, as well as certain re- crouched down tipon the trucks beneath the venues and other reserves of the provinces smoke box. The train moved on at a rapid rate. through which the railway may pass, to be ussigned by the Turkish Government to the mixed Committee as a security for the payment of the interest of the loan, and of the sinking fund; sixth, the Turkish Government to guarantee the conveyance of English troops at all times to and from India, at a rate not exceeding that which will be paid for the conveyance of Turkish troops; and also the Transport, free of any charge, at all times, by the railway of all English mails; seventh, until the extinction of the loan by re-payment of principal and in terest, the English Government and the bond holders to have an absolute mortgage apon the railway, and land, and works. Now, when we add that England may choose

ber own line, we have said enough to show the Liberal spirit in which the Ottoman Government is prepared to deal with this matter. The evidence given before the Select Committee of the House of Commons, appointed last session to examine and report upon this subject, was overwhelming and conclusive as to the greatness of the advantages which would accrue to Great Britain, and the smallness of the risk involved in giving the required guarantee. Such as Lord Stratford De Redeliffe, Lord Strathnaim, Sir B. Frere, the lamented Sir Donald Macleod, Mr. Leing and others, strongly supported the policy of incurring the cost or risk of a mational guarantee, A few others, notably Lord Sandhurst, were of a contrary opinion, but their objections applied, more to guarantees in general than to this one particular, and the Indian public is in a better position to estimate the true value of Lord Sandburst's opinion upon any question affect ing India than the public at home. The Government of India, as we lately noticed are desirous to see this project carried out, and would lend what assistance they could, short of pecuniary aid. Considering the slarge sums which our Indian railways are annually costing us, we do not see that they could have come to any other conclusion. The advantages to India would no doubt be great, but our finances. are not in such a flourishing condition as to warrant us in sharing the rick, however small, of an undertaking which is altogether an Imperial

The country to be traversed by the proposed railway connecting the Mediterranean and the Persian Gulf, whether carried along the bank of the Euphrates or the Tigris is of astonishing fertility, and with irrigation and the most moderate degree of cultivation might become, has been well said, "the granary of the At present a large amount of grain is exported, and with improved transport the pro. Viscount de Peyronnet, the son of the Minister duce would increase to an enormous extent, and of Justice of Louis XVIII. and Charles X., the attention to this subject many years ago, and father of Lady Arthur Russell. Lord and suggested that if means were found to cultivate Lady Arthur Russell have left town for Paris. the plains of Mesopotamia with wheat and barley and other cereals, then a vast interchange of commodities would take place between India and Turkish Arabia, India growing cotton and sending it to Turkish Arabia, and Turkish of G. Conrad. His contribution to dramatic Arabia sending in return wheat, which literature was a play called "Christina o could there be cultivated at less expense Sweden," with musical illustrations by Theodor and of a better quality than in India. This Bradsky. The play was a great success, and the subject is of such singular importance to this country, that we quote Sir Bartle Frere's evidence on the point, before the Parliamentary Committee of last session on the Euphrates Valley Railway. He says, "I consider it of great importance that you should improve your communication between Old Patna, \$645 to \$650, fair demand; Old Be-India and foreign goods-producing countries. I nares, \$585 to \$590, moderate demand; New Beam quite certain that India has arrived at that nares, \$585 to \$590, little doing; Malwa, \$600 stage when you will have a recurrence of high on credit, with 21 catties allowance on good prices and possibly fumines, even if the internal drug, active demand, large holders firm; Malwa, communications were very much improved, unless you give the people the means of deriving food on an emergency, from a distance beyond areas, a very deficient production of grain in of storing grain, by which the good harvests of

barvest of another is at an end, and the stores are now dispersed all over the world, and exist China and Japan Marine Insurance-Tis. 17 no longer; and you are come to that position in which these 200,000,000 of people really reguire good food producing countries at a distance. From this Araman cosst, India has drawn food for a great many years past, and drawn it in increasing quantities; and I believe that in promoting communication with such a foodproducing country as Mesopotamia, you are only following the natural course of events and giving India what she very much wants, and which she is getting gradually by the imperfect means at her disposal." When we consider how often India has suffered from famines, when we think of the borrors of the late awful calamity of this nature

in Orissa, and when we have the opinion of a Hongkong Gas Company's Shares-\$65 per man like Sir Bartle Frere, that a recurrence of the momentous nature of the question of opening up communication with Mesopotamia. It is not grain only, however, that is produced cultivation of cotton has increased of late years,

but although of fair quality it will never com- Hongkong Pier and Godown Company .- 30 pete with the Indian fibre. Omitting horses, dates, galls, wool, ghee, hides, bitumen, are the staple articles of export, but there is a conrable trade in gums and silks, and the uni. On London.versal resources of the country are quite unex-

The imports from India consist of indigo, tea, coffee, augar, copper, silk, shawls, jewels, spices, and Manchester goods, &c. As no roliable returns can be procured from Castom Houses in Turkish Arabia, we have no data from these sources, upon which to give an opinion, but from the testimony of British mer. chants engaged in trade with Persia and On Calcutta, - Pank, 3 days' sight, 2271 Turkey, we learn that within the last few years, | ()n Shanghal since there has been regular communication with India, trade has increased immensely and continues to increase. Since 1862 when the British Steam Navigation Company extended their operations to Busrab, the trade has been steadily and rapidly expanding and has already increased six fold. At first a steamer was despatched from Bombay to the Gulf every six Tuck-mee to travelling trader. weeks, subsequently this was altered to once a month, five years ago to once a fortnight, and Hung-foong to travelling trader." now the traffic has so much increased as to re- . Ratians, 500 bundles, at \$2.85, by Hung-foong the work is so complete, that a reference quire a weekly despaich. The vessels at first | to local trader. used on this line were of from 400 to 600 tons | Cotton Seed, 100 bags, at \$5.20, by Hung- stands English to communicate effectively burden, now they are of 1,000 and 1,200 tons. foong to travelling trader. Pravious to 1.58 there were no merchant Fungus, 10 bays, at \$48.50, by Kweng-wing- nese. In this respect the work will be found steamers on the Tigris, now there are shing to travelling trader. seven plying regularly between Busrah Dried Lily Flowers, 80 bags, at \$12.80, by China, and to the natives themselves it exand Baglidad. Six years ago, the commerce Kwong-wing-shing to travelling trader. of the Persian Gulf was about £1,200,000. now it has reached to £3,000,000 sterling. to travelling trader. These few facts are mentioned merely to show

done for trade; it is scarcely possible to form

tain, were these facilities more extended and

Taking all these things into consideration,

and having regard to the uniform good faith to local trader,

more perfect than they are at present.

of the Turkish Government towards their fo reign creditors, and to the present and prospec tive advancement of the country in civilization. wards our borders. Let us, without exhibiting any alarm, show ourselves equal to the occasion.

A PERILOUS ADVENTURE. TWENTY MILES BENEATH A LOCOMOTIVE ON A NIGHT EXPRESS—HANDS AND FRET ALL

Man's daring often assumes a phase of foolhardiness almost incredulous to believe, and it appears at times as though the present generaon is either becoming more brave or less intelligent every day. One of the most singular instances of foolbardiness known to this section of country transpired upon the Kansas Pacific Railroad. A young man named Josiah T. Haight, a native of, and a recent arrival in, this city, from Wooster, Ohio, after "fighting the tiger" in one of our sporting-rooms found himself. "broken," without even so much as sufficient to pay his hotel bill.

After wandering around the city all day

he conceived the idea of endeavoring to reach Topoka, Kansas, by stealing a ride upon the Kansas Pacific night express. With this intention he partook of a hearty supper at his hotel, near the Union depot, wrapped himself up as warmly as possible, and started out to Armstrong station, two miles west of Kansas City. There, while the train was stopped, he the cold, bitter winter's wind event keenly and piercingly through Haight's clothing, chilling him to the very marrow. He soon discovered that he must inevitably freeze to death in his present uncomfortable condition, but there was no escape. The train rushed on through the Kaw bottoms, never halting, never stopping. Haight found himself gradually sinking, benumbed and without feeling, down into the cross bars of the truck frame. Gradually be dropped down until he found himself ammed between the warm smoke-box and the axles. The noise and clatter of the machinery became dealening, the keen prairie winds whistled and shricked around the rushing locomotive. Haight knew he must die if left in his perilous positión a little longer. But there was no escape until the train halted. He thought

able to get through the net-work of iron bars. so be gave himself up to his fate. One by one the stations glided past him in the bright, frosty moonlight. Edwardsville, Lienane were passed, when the train suddenly 'slacked up" and glided slowly to the water. tank at Stranger Creek. Here Haight aroused himself with a desperate energy and made a determined effort to extricate himself from his perilous condition. Cramped, benumbed and half-dead, he crawled out from the trucks and out to the side of the track. The train moved on and young Haight attempted to rise, but suffered such acute agony from cramp that he was obliged to call for assistance. He was sent back to the city on a freight train next day. His feet and hands are badly frozen. He has communicated with his friends, who reside at Emporia, and will leave for that place, He will bereafter have a moral aversion for fare

of dropping down upon the ties which glided

beneath him with lightning rapidity. This be

knew would be instant and certain death. He

would have done so, but he found himself un-

and free rides in winter .- Kansas City Times. MISCELLANEOUS.

The Army and Navy Gazette says :- About one hundred and thirty-five blue jackets are about to leave England for Australia, in order to man the tenders destined to put down slave. dealing and kidnapping in the South Seas. A few days ago an old man aged 99 years, 10 months, and 12 days, appeared as a witness before the civil tribunal of Aigle, Canton Vaud. He gave his evidence in the most lucid manner possible, and affixed his signature to the depositions without the use of spectacles. -Swiss Times.

The death is announced at Paris of the would practically put a stop to Indian fumines. | colleague of Prince Poliguac, whose prison at-The following strangely-worded announce. ment is taken from a dramatic paper :- Prince George of Prussia has been produced at the National Theatre, Berlin, under the pseudonym royal author called at the end of the third act, Whether he showed himself does not appear.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE. FEDRUARY 25th. Evening. New Patna, \$652h to \$655, in small demand:

sea. There is at times, over very considerable Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares .- 58 per cent. premium. India at this present moment. The old system | Union lasurance Society of Canton, new shares -\$1,100 per share premium. one year were made to supplement the bad China Traders Insurance Company's Shares-\$1,150 per share premium.

> , per share premium. Chinese Insurance Company. - \$50 per share Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares-\$358 per share premium.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares-\$34 per share premium. Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares-\$30 per share premium. Hongkong and Whampon Dock Company's An Anglo-Chinese Dictionary, published Shares-6 per cent. discount.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares -- 34 per cent. premium. Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Ils. 132 per share.

such is possible, we surely cannot over-estimate | Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares-16 per cent. discount. Hongkong Distillery Company-\$20 per share discount. in that country and exported to India. The Indo-Chinese Sugar Company-\$70 per share cises for students of a most instructive nature. discount.

per share discount. EXCHANGE.

Bank Bills, on demand,4/31 Bank Bills, at 3 months' sight, -Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/5 Oredits, at 6 months' sight 4/5% Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight......4/51 On New York.-Private, 5 months sight On Bombay. -- Bank. 3 days' sight 2271

Bank, 3 days sight......741 SALES ON FEBRUARY 25th, 1873.

As reported by Chinese. Bird nests. (3rd quality,) 2 cases, at \$66.00, by lished.

Vermicelli, 100 bags, at \$7.70; by Mee-chong deed of them are perfectly acquainted. To White Sugar, 250 bags, at \$6.70, by Mee-chong China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally. of fuel being about 8 cut., and a man and a boy the crew

how much facilities of transport have already to local trader. Siam Rice, 4,000 picule, at \$2.26, by Yueu quarte pages. an idea of the dimensions to which it might at. | fat to local trader. Saigon Rice, 1,000 piculs, at \$1.46, by Hopbing to local trader. Vermicelli, 20 bags, at \$7.60, by Chanschong

DESTINATION VESSEL'S NAME CAPTAIN AT FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO TO BE DISP	
	ATCH
NEW YORK	ь. h.
Do. Krogh Hongkong Russell & Co. Quick dispatch Krogh Hongkong Russell & Co. Quick dispatch	n. h.
Do	h. 🦠 🗀
MANILA Villa de Rivadavia Castillo Hongkong Braudão & Co Quick dispatch YOKOHAMA	h. h.
SHANGHAI	h.

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Dessert OLA RETS :--UHATEAU DE LA PICOTIERE. CHATEAU LEOVILLE. CHATEAU LAROSE Haut SAUTERNE. FENARD'S 1st QUALITY BUTTER. LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.

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GIRANDOLES, 36 by 24, for three lights. The above GLASSES are in handsome carved New Frames, of superior quality, all of double Gilt and best Silvered Plates. Apply to

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Hongkong Dispensary. tf 1988 Hongkong, 11th November, 1872. FOR SALE. TANILA HARDWOOD.

f. PEIL.

NOW READY. Our late Governor, Sir Bartle Frere, turned his Ham be shared. M. de Peyronnet was the DOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE RE-D PORT for the year 1872. Price \$10. Apply at the Daily Press Office.

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MOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous obiects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given in extenso. Each and every word is &c. fully illustrated and explained, forming exer-Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast sconomy of space, achieving a clearness not 5, BISHOPSGATE AVENUE, CITY, E.C., LONDON, previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications. | Essence of Preprentity, Essence of Jamaica Gine To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Chalmers' Vocabularly contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhuret's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilet this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammers and other clementary works as yet published, the Essances, Bouquers, and Nosseaus for the Hendkerstudent of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various appli-cations and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples | 829 coil D ied Lily Flowers, 20 bags, at \$12.80, by this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto pub-

For practical purposes the arrangement of to its pages enables a person who underwith natives who understand nothing but Chiindispensable to all Europeans residing in plains subjects fully with which very few inparties resident in England and interested in It comprises upwards of two thousand large required.

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BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

RUSSIA. T. N. DRISCOLL. CIVIL NAVAL & MILITARY TAILOR WOOLLEN DRAPER, HATTER, HOSLER AND GENERAL OUTFITTER, 45 and 47, Queen's Road, next to Oriental

Bank. [Feb. 1. KWONG-KEE COAL SHOP. THE Proprietor of Kwong-kee Shop begs to inform the Public that his Shop has been established since 1867, at 39, Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity | THE A1 British Ship of BEST COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen

or Ship-masters wishing to patronise him, are

requested to apply at his Shop. ly 1385 Hongkong, 30th July, 1872. WING-KEE COAL SHOP. THE Proprietor of Wing-Kee Shop begs to L inform the Public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at Endicott's Lone, and that he has always a great quantity of Best COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested

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HEANG-ON-TYE. GENERAL STOREKEEPER, No. 71, Queen's Road. LIAS constantly good supplies of CROSSE & Street, Hongkong. BLACKWELL'S Oilman's Stores, Stationery. &c. - Just received a large quantity of New Goods, ex S. S. Craigforth. MUEY SHAN, first quality Black Tea, &c., 14d 261 Hongkong, 14th February, 1873.

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THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s stoamship will leave for the above place about 24 hours after the arrival of the next English Mail, A. McIVER. Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 25th February, 1873. STEAM TO YOKOHAMA. THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship "BOMBAY"

will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the next English Mail. Superintendent. P. & O. S. N. Co 's Office Hongkong, 25th February, 1873.

FUR SAN FRANCISCO. THE A 1 British Clipper Ship "GREEN JACKET," Kogh, Master, will have early despatch as-For Freight or Passage, apply to HUSSELL & Co.

tf 271 Hongkoug, 14th February, 1873. FOR SAN FRANCISCO. THE new A 1 German Barque

480 Tone, Capt. Quedens, having three-fourths of her Cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch for the above port. For Freight, apply to VOGÈL. HAGEDORN & Co. tf 272 Hongkong, 14th February, 1873.

FOR LONDON.

'IPHIGENIA."

THE A1 British Barque "HARWICH," Thomas Dickson, Master, will load bere at Whampos for the above port, and having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to YOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. tf 166 Hongkong, 27th January, 1873. FOR HAMBURG (Direct.) FIRE A 1 British Ship

Garrioch, Master, 780 tons Register, will load bere and at Whampon, and meet with quick despatch. For Freight, apply to

MELCHERS & Co tf 159 Hongkong, 25th January, 1873. FOR PORTLAND (OREGON). THE A 1 Ship

" CANADIENNE." Equin. Master, having the greater portion of the Passengers and Cargo engaged, will meet with early despatch as above. For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

if 151 Hongkong, 23rd January, 1873. FOR NEW YORK. THE Al American Barque "ADELIA CARLETON."

having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will load at this and Whampon as above, and meet with quick despatch. THE S. S. "CHINA" will leave Hongkong For Freight, apply to OLYPHANT & Co. tf 125 Hongkong, 20th January, 1873.

FOR MANILA. TIHE Spanish Brig "VILLA DE RIVADAVIA," TO H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF Captain Castillo, will have immediate despatch

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"ALHAMBRA." Captain Nelson, will have early despatch For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

tf 160 Hongkong, 25th January, 1873. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORK ESSEN (GERMANY.) SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN, F. PEIL,

tf 1671 Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany., THE Undersigned begs to inform the Resi dents of this Colony, that he is ready to give LESSONS in ENGLISH and FRENCH, and solicits their kind patronage. Terms moderate. Apply to J. M. HANLON, No. 12, Aberdeen

6m 210 Hongkong, 5th February, 1873. HONGKONG. No. 10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. J. C. KRUSE.

TOBACCONIST. WATCHMAKER, AND **JEWELLER** AND DEALER IN FANCY ARTICLES. NUTICE. THE Undersigned, Kwong-KEE-TONG, has

in-trade of the KING-LUN Piece-goods Shop. No. 21, Jervois Street, and the transfer will take place our the 27th February instant. If debts are due to any gentlemen, Foreign or Native, the Undersigned will not be responsible for them. but will have to be settled by the former partners of the shop. The business will in future be carried on by the Undersigned, under the style of KING-LUN KWONG-REE, and the late partners of King-Lun Shop will have no interest KWONG-KEE-TONG.

14d 298 Hongkong, 18th February, 1873. AKEY and SON'S EMERY and BLACK LEAD MILLS, BLACKFRIARS ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND. AKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH Puckets, 3d. each; tine, 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d. and 4s. euch. AKEY'S_INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS, from 1s. 6d. ench.

AKEY'S SILVERSMITHS' (NON-MERCURIAL). For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electroplate, Plate Glass, Marble, &c. Tablets, 6d. each. AKEY'S GENUINE EMERY, GRAIN AND FLOUR, TAKEY'S EMERY AND GLASS CLOTH.

LAKEY'S CABINET GLASS PAPER BLACK LEAD, &c. AKEY'S GOODS SOLD EVERY WHERE by Ironmongers, Grooters, Oil-426i 628 Apr. 4 men, Brushmakers, Druggista, &c. [2103 ly N80] TARNUM D. COLLINS, -D -B -N -T -I -S -T . No. 7. ARBUTHNOT ROAD, HONGKONG. tf 293 Hongkong, 20th February, 1873; PIANOS AND HARMONIUMS:

Intimations.

M.R. W. MORRIS begs to notify to the In-Wi habitants of Hongkong that he has aken Premises in Wyndham Street, next door to Mr. W. P. FLOYD'S Photographic Rooms, where he can repair Harmoniums, Pinnos, &c., at moderate charges, and hopes by strict attention to merit a fair share of their patronage. Planes tuned by the year at \$5 per month. Lessons given in Music, two lessons per week st 35 p<u>e</u>r month.

Im 190 Hongkong, 31st January, 1873. AL MILLAR & CO.

PLUMBERS. STEAMBOAT of Ordinary Letters, Newspapers, Books, &c., antil 11 A.M. on the 27th instant, after which COPPERSMITHS & BRASSFOUNDERS. No. 1, Queen's Road East and Nullah Lane. Opposite H.M. Naval Dock Yard. tf 387 Hongkong, 1st March, 1871.

E. R. HANDLEY, AND SHIP PLUMBER TOUSE COPPER SMITH, BRASS FOUNDER AND GAS FITTER 39 and 40, Praya West, Next to the P. & O. Coal Stores. HONGKONG. FOOCHOW DOCK.

RIVER MIN.

I tHE above granite floored DOCK, of the L following Dimensions viz: Length, 300 feet. Breadth at Bottom, 40 feet, is capable of receiving Vessels drawing 13 to 16 feet, as the state of the Tides will allow. The Dock runs dry to the Blocks and is pumped out by Steam. Shop, containing a WHITWORTH'S 12-INCH SCREW CUTTING

GAP LATHE, DRILLING AND SCREWING MACHINES. A LARGE SMITHY, &c., &c., &c. Large Godowns are on the premises for STOWAGE OF CARGO, &c., &c. A large Stock of Woods, Metal, &c., &c., always on hand. The Dock Steam Tug Woosung is available at all times to tow vessels to or from Sea, at current rates, on application to

JOHN FORSTER & Co., The list of Charges for remetalling, or docking vessels for examination, painting iron-ships, &c., &c., can be obtained on application.

NOTICE. COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POIN' DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA PORT SAID, MARSEILLES, AND BOMBAY.

N THURSDAY, the 27th February, 1873 I at noon, the Company's S. S. "MEI KONG." Commandant FOACHE, with MAILS. PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places. . Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in

transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe. Shipping orders will be granted till noon, and Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M. Specie and Parcels until 3 o'clock P.M. on the 26th February, 1873. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are

required. For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office. O. BERTRAND, Principal Agent. Hongkong, 13th February, 1873.

THROUGH U.S. MAIL LINE FECM CHINA AND JAPAN TO NEW YORK.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. COMPANY IN CONNECTION WITH THE |CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC| RAILROAD COMPANIES.

for San Francisco, via Yokobama, on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., taking Passengers, Mails and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe, Lading are issued for transportation to Yoko- Unpaid Letters will be subject to an additional hama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, charge on delivery. to principal points in the United States, Canada, and Europe, via Overland Railroad and connecting Lines of Steamers, and to ports in General Post Office, Mexico and Central and South America. A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai about same date, via the Inland Sea Ports. and make close connection at Yokobama. The "CHINA" will be due at San Frantrains and daily Freight trains are run per half-ounce. over the Central and Union Pacific Railroad Lines for New York, and for all the principal

cities in the interior and upon the Atlantic Sea-Palace Sleeping Cars are run through on these trains, making Drawing Room Cars by day, and Sleeping Cars by night; and are of the latest and best American pattern, being forwarded by French Packet, will be 18 cents unexcelled for comfort and convenience.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany Favorable arrangements have been made for Through Passengers and Freight to America from Unloutta, Penang and Singapore, and from Swatow, Amoy and Foochow. Return Passage Tickets issued at a reduction

of 20% on regular rates. No Freight received after boon of the 26th instant. Parcel Packages received until 5 P.M. same day; all Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required. For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply at the Agency of the Company,

T. A. HARRIS, Hongkong, February 12th, 1878.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, THOLESALE AND RETAIL BRINDIST, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDI-TERRANEAN FORTS, AND SOUTHAMPTON;

BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA. THE PENINSULAE AND ORIENTAL STRAM L NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship 1 purchased the whole Furniture and Stock. | ELLORA, Captain C. Fraser, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on THURSDAY, the 6th March, at noon. Cargo will be received on board until noon Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on The Ellers connects at Galle with the S. 8

> For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office."
> Hongkong, CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED. and Value of the Packages for the Overland Boute is required by the Egyptian Government and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold

Mirrapore, proceeding to Southampton via the

Suez Canal.

ing all goods shipped by their Steamers for for Hongkong and places beyond Hongkong. Europe through Egypt, either by rail, or by may be forwarded from Nagasaki and Hiogo Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels by means of the United States' Packets via employed for the purpose. to take note; that the steamers leaving Hong. I respondence is four cents for each half-onnce kong in correspondence with the Australian on Letters, two cents on each Newspaper, and Steamers from Gaile to Bombay, may call at two cents on each two ounces of Books and

rectness in such declaration.

the terms and conditions of the Company's Postage at present in force. Black Bills of Lading. A. MCIVER, Superintendent. Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation | General Post Office. Co.'s Office. Hongkong, 24th February, 1873.

Post-Office Notifications.

A mail will close. For Manila, Per Villa do Bivadavia, today, the 26th instant, at 11.30 A.M., For Snigon.—Per Ben Ledi, to-day, the 26th instant, at 1.80 P.M. The departure of the Kwangtung, for Swatow, Amoy, and Foodhow, is postponed until further

MAILS BY THE "FRENCH PACKET." The French Mail Packet " MEI-KONG" willhe dispatched on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at noon, with the Mails— To and through the United Kingdom via Marseilles; to France and other Continental States (in a closed mail to France), to Baigon, Singapore, Galle, Australia and New Zealand, Aden, Scychelles, Reunion and Mauritius, Sucz. and Alexandria. The Post Office will be open for the reception until 11 A.M. on the 27th instant, after which no Letters can be received. Money Orders on any of the Money Order. Offices in the United Kingdom will be granted

Letters for Registration will be received until 10 A.M. on the 27th instant. F. W. MITCHELL, Postmaster General. General Post Office,

until 5 P.M. on the 26th instant.

Hongkong, 13th February, 1873. MAILS BY THE "UNITED STATES"

PACKET." The United States' Mail Packet "CHINA" will be disputched on THURSDAY, the 27th instant at 3 p.m., with the Mails-For Yokohama, San Francisco, the United States and the United Kingdom.

The Post Office will be open for the reception of Ordinary Letters. Books, Newspapers, &c., until 2.30 P.M. Letters can be posted on board the Packet The above premises comprise a large Machine. from 2.30 p.m. to 2.50 p.m., on payment of a Late Fee of 12 cents in addition to the Postage The Prepayment of the Postage to all the above places by this route is compulsory.

Correspondence insufficiently prepaid will be forwarded by the English Packets. Correspondence addressed to Yokohama and the United States must be supersoribed per CHINA, and that addressed to the United Kingdom must be superscribed "via San

F. W. MITCHELL. Postmaster General Agents. General Post Office.

Hongkong, 17th February, 1873. MAILS BY THE " ENGLISH PACKET. The English Contract Packet "ELLORA" will be dispatched with the usual Mails for Europe, &c., on THURSDAY, the 6th March,

at noon.

Money Orders on any of the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom will be granted until 5 r.m. on the 5th March. The Post-Office will be open until 6 P.M. on the 5th March. Letters, &c., may be posted during the night in the box left open for their reception.

Letters for registration will be received until 10 A.M. on the 6th March. Letters may be posted until 10 A.M. on the 6th March, without late fee. Letters posted after 10 A.M. on the 6th

March, will not be forwarded unless the

Late Fee of 18 cents each as well as the postage The Latest time for posting Letters at this Office is 11 A.M., and for Newspapers, Books, or Patterns 10 A.M. on the 6th March Late letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom via Brindie, or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet from 11.30 A.M. to the time of sailing, on payment of a Late Fee of 48 cents each in addition to the postage.

F. W. MITCHELL. Postmaster General General Post-Office. Hongkong, 24th February, 1873.

The Post Office of Victoria (Australia) having given notice to the General Post Office in London that articles of Jewellery received in that Colony are chargeable with Customs Dutics. the undersigned considers it necessary to make this Regulation known to the Public, and to state that any letters or packets containing such articles sent through the Post are liable. with their contents, to be forfeited.

F. W. MITOHELL.

 $Postmaster\ General.$ General Post-Office, Hongkong, 2nd January, 1873.

It is hereby notified for general information. that the Postage on Letters addressed to Norway, when forwarded via Southampton, will i henceforward be 36 cents for each balf onuce, which may either be paid in advance, or it may Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of be left to be collected on delivery of the Letters.

> F. W. MITCHELL, Postmaster General. Hongkong, 23rd August, 1870.

It is hereby notified for general information that benceforward the Postage on Letters addressed to Russia, when marked to be forwardcisco about April 3rd, whence daily Passenger | ed via Southampton, will be reduced to 40 cents

F. W. MITCHELL, ${m Postmoster} ext{-}{m General}$. General Post Office Hongkong, 18th September, 1872.

It is hereby notified, that henceforward the

Postage on Letters addressed to Batavia, when for each half ounce, pre-payment compulsory. F. W. MITCHELL, Posimaster-General.

General Post Office.

Hongkong, 28th December, 1872. It is hereby notified for general information that, the Postage (which must be paid in advanced) upon letters addressed to Prince Edward Island, will henceforward be as follows.

· When forwarded viâ Brindisi...... 42 cents each half-ounce. When forwarded via Marseilles..... . 36 cents each half-ounce. When forwarded via

Southampton 28 cents each half-ounce.

F. W. MITCHELL, Postmaster General. General Post-Office.

Hongkong, 28th July, 1870. It is hereby notified for general information that on and after the let August next, the ---Commission chargeable on Money Orders issued upon the United Kingdom at Hongkong,

Shanghai, and Yokohama will be as follows. On sums not exceeding £2......18 cents. Above £2 and not exceeding £5...36 Above £5 and not exceeding £7...54 Above £7 and not exceeding £10..72

F. W. MITCHELL. Postmaster General General Post Office, Hongkong, 15th July, 1870.

It is hereby notified that the rates of postage chargeable henceforth on Letters addressed to the United Kingdom, and to places beyond the United Kingdom, when forwarded by French Packet, will be the same as those chargeable on Letters forwarded by British Packet via Brin-

F. W. MITCHELL · Postmaster General. General Post Office, --Hongkong, 29th April, 1872.

It is bereby notified that arrangements have themselves responsible for any Detention or been completed under which correspondence Prejudice which may happen from the incord from Hongkong may be forwarded to Nagasaki vià Shanghai, and to Hiogo vià Yokohama, hy The Company reserve the option of forward- United States' Muil Packets, and that Letters Shanghai and Yokohamu respectively. Shippers of cargo for Bombay are requested! The rates of postage chargeable on such cor-Packets of Samples of Merchandize, in addition Shippers are particularly requested to note to the Rates specified in the Table of Rates of

> F. W. MITCHELL. Postmaster General

Hongliong, 16th January, 1871.

Extracts.

THE EMPEROR NAPÔLEON. (Times, January 10th.)

The Second Napoleon had thus his Deux December, as the first had his Dix-huit Bru-The elevation of Louis Napoleon under any circumstances appeared so certain that one is almost tempted to fancy that wanton display of uncalled-for energy to have only been prompted by the nephew's blind obligation to tread in his uncle's footsteps. Every subsequent act of his, at any rate, was sheer repetition. From the 2nd of December, 1851, to the same day and month of the following year, the Imperia Revolution went through the same phases which it exhibited from the 10th of November, 1799, to the 18th of May, 1804; only the more recent catas. trophe was limited within a narrower cycle. There was the same impatient stir in the Departments; the same obsequious solicitations of the Senate; the same martial pageantries on the Champ de Mars; the same triumphal public in 1849; he exacted the ession of progress of the Cæsar. The Constitution | Savoy and Nice in 1860; he accepted from was a paltry copy. The history on the coins Austria the temporary gift of Venetia in was identical. Even the fortuitous coin- 1866, and he re-occupied Rome in 1867. infernal machine was not wanting. It was taneous acts of the Emperor's own mind. generation outdid the old.

pose, the longing of a heart fretting as it imhad seemed madness to hope."

In the magnitude of the result peopleeasily lost sight of the means by which it had been achieved. The cold shiver which had heat of 1848 had scarcely passed away three years later, and under its fit, men were ready to go any length in the way of reaction. The and, somehow, the Coun d'Etat, whatever on which it was made to stand, was hailed as which had displayed so much vigour in seizing the reins of government might surely be spoil. relied upon to hold them with equal firmness.

produced in the new: weak no less than a strong side to old Imperithe common tranquillity. Questions about natural frontiers, about oppressed nationreal magnitude in which France was en. The Americans recovered sufficient strength as well as in himself; that his wonted good gaged, after panting for so many years to to make a stand for the Monroe doctrine; fortune had to some extent forsaken him avenge Waterloo, should have been planned and France had to back out of her Mexican that black spots were looming in the horizon, in concert with the very country upon which position with a burry in which her very dig- he had himself deemed it necessary to avow. vengeance for that defeat was to be mainly nity was not consulted. wreaked. Yet the Crimean War of 1854 - majority of the French people were inclined of the Emperor's foreign policy was moderate undermined as much as his deeds.

initiative. the Italians to be men, he offered his help to ry as to give them the intimate conscious- circumstances" was to throw himself upon the manner to be men, no onered not neep to the ness of their employer's unfailing support, his people. The first result of the disaster of Nyassa free their country from the Alps to the ness of their employer's unfailing support, his people. The first result of the disaster of Nyassa Adriatic. The scheme of the Unity of the even under the cloud of his affected displea- of July, 1866, was the letter of January, Peninsula did not, indeed, appear practicable sure or the storm of his format disavowal. 1867. to him any more than to some of the wisest It was in obedience to these recessities,

been strengthened into a compact of indirect to reserve for unwitnessed interviews those of the Italians; he accepted "accomplished facts," and not only never willingly opposed the spread and growth of Italian nationality, but actually screened it from the attacks to which, in its helplessness, it would repeatedly have succumbed.

True, he extinguished the Roman Recidence of the assassin's dagger and of the All these, however, were not the spononly in the number of votes that the new He was influenced by what he considered Perpetual activity and almost actual ubique due to French susceptibilities; to the claims seemed to be as indisputable attributes of And now, at last, Louis Napoleon was back of the Great Nation to her "natural Imperial Providence as omniscience at the Tuileries. It would be to little pur- frontiers;" to her jealousy of her immediate omnipotence. Wherever the Emperor mig pose if we were to endeavour to realize his neighbours; to her assumption of paramount go he must be in pursuit of some hide sonsations, as, at the mature age of 44, the authority as universal arbitrator; finally, to object; his simplest act must proceed from pale reminiscences of thirty-seven years since her half-chivalrous, half-selfish pretensions as some far-fetched motive. A morbid expec pare reminiscences of unity-seven years since Eldest Daughter of the Church. By most of tion was created to which it daily becaused upon him on the threshold of that Eldest Daughter of the Church. By most of tion was created to which it daily because lately descerated palace. Verilly, the man's these considerations he was also and much more difficult to minister. The Empero faith had its reward! That faith which more forcibly moved in the policy he pursued speech and his silence were invested with never forsock him at the gloomiest periods of with respect to Germany. That the instinct equally awful significance. Such overwell his career; that faith which, at a distance, of Union was at work across the Rhine as ing assumption must, however, be borne to raised a sneer at his expense, yet cast a mag-

Before Sadowa and Nikoleburg the Em- His Ministers were twitted in the Legislature Even for men swayed by more rigid notions peror's European policy appeared faultless by emboldened opponents, who asserted that of right and wrong, the moral question how in the eyes of the vast majority of the French "there was not one fault left for the Imthe supreme power had been obtained was people. But the first check naturally perial Government to commit," and thus absorbed in the other far more momentous prompted a review of its course from the challenged them, as it were, to remain in problem—what uses it would be put to? butset, and encouraged that criticism which office without a vital change in their policy. The cuds of Providence are often fulfilled in is always extremely easy after the event. Two courses were open to the Emperor inscrutable ways; and it little mattered, after The main difficulty for the Emperor lay be- Napoleon after Sadowa-to make up by all, by what means another Napoleon had tween conceding too much or too little to brute force what he had lost by unsuccessful ascended the throne of France, if men could the warlike and domineering spirit of the manœuvre, or else to acquiesce in the inonly ascertain how much of the good or the French nation. The French had hailed with evitable, to put a cheerful countenance on a evil of the old Napoleonic era would be re- satisfaction the Bordeaux announcement of losing game, and even to claim credit for a October, 1852, that "the Empire was Peace;" consummation which he had been unable to We have already expressed our opinion but they were no less delighted with the prevent. For nearly two years the Emperor that the nephew carried the worship of the subsequent assurance that "not agun should wavered between the two resolutions. To uncle's memory to the verge of superstition. He fired in Europe without the assent of the rush into war before Nikolsburg or after Ho was, however, aware that there was a Tuileries." France had no objection that Prague was declared to be impossible, owing "the universe should be tranquil," but only to the unreadiness of the French military He announced the coming not of the on condition that "she herself should be forces. Yet to accept and even to appland Constrain but of the Augustan age. The contented." The Third Napoleon was called the rise of a rival nation close on the Rhine Second Empire brought not a sword but upon to exercise by mere moral ascendency frontier, especially after all that had been peace. In the mind of the French people the that sway over the European councils said about territorial compensations, natural mere reappearance of the Eagle, the revival which the First failed to establish by boundaries, and popular aspirations, was, of the name of Napoleon, constituted a vic. might of arms; and for many years there is perhaps, to inflict too sore a wound on tory over allied Europe. The Deux-Decembre no doubt that he acquitted himself of the French susceptibilities. Hence there began had avenged Waterloo. France had broken task with unparalleled success. But he that tentative, faltering, fidgeting policy; through the dynastic arrangements of 1815, pressed that success beyond its due limits; those abortive negotiations at Berlin, at the and her ancient enemies had not a word to he fretted himself about Congresses and Hague, at Munich, at Vienna; those say against her achievement. This negative Conferences, the only object or result of mysterious journeys and ominous interviews, homage being paid to her vanity, France had which was to be the enhancement of his own which at first bewildered and dismayed, and no longer an interest in the disturbance of importance. There is no doubt that he at least half-amused, half-wearied Europe. suffered the notion that it was at all times At Paris and at Lille, the Emperor talknecessary to busy and, so to say, to amuse ed of peace. At Luxembourg, Salzburg, the French people to gain too strong a hold Copenhagen, he sought allies and nursed cendency could now, perhaps, accomplish upon his fancy. The scheme of diverting pretexts for war. Unequal to single-handed more than the edge of the sword. France public attention from domestic affairs by dis- action, France affected to look for conwould be no less true to her mission because tant expeditions to China, Japan, Syria, and, federates. The real object was, if not to win she put off its fulfilment by violent means finally, to Mexico, had little to recommend it partisans, at least to gain time; but both till she was convinced of the inefficiency of on the score of originality. The rulers who purposes were defeated. France revealed all other arguments. There was, at the out- preceded Napoleon III. had found a vent for her unprepared condition at the same time set, perfect harmony between the views of the the superfluous activity of French enterprise that she widened and completed her isola-French people and those of their new Sov- in Algeria, and it was only unfortunate that tion. ereign with respect to foreign politics. the gradual pacification of that colony should | War, except on the most hazardous condi-There was faith in the undisputed, though have deprived the Second Empire of a contions, was clearly out of the question. pacific, ascendency of the Empire over the venient safety-valve so near home. Most of Could, then, the Emperor resolve on peace? council of nations—in the necessity for a the Emperor's Quixotic undertakings beyond Peace he could certainly have with the revision of existing Treaties, for a remodel- sea proved, as was to be expected, barren of world if he could only have it with France. ling of the map of Europe, for the emancipatresults, but one, as might have been feared, The Emperor Napoleon was not east in the turned out fatal. The project of a Mexican mould of heroic conquerors. He was cold, of minor States, of those especially which had Empire, the scheme of the exaltation of the cautious, even to the extreme of moral shown the greatest devotion to the cause of Latin races on the American continent, would timidity. He had no love for war, at least have been sheer failures, even if the Em- for war's sake and on a large scale. He had its downfail; of States like Belgium, Den. peror's belief that the breach in the United a great respect for "the odds" in any game. mark, and Saxony; of nations like Italy and States was incurable had been correct; for a He never would launch France on an equal Poland. Over and above these general European Power has little chance of obtain- duel with Germany. The difficulty lay in French sympathies, the Emperor brought ing a footing anywhere across the Atlantic, preventing France from dragging him into with him, as peculiar to himself, a genuine except as a tool in the hands of some of the such a war against his better judgment. All regard for England, our own estimate of the native factions, and these turn out mere his sayings and doings since Sadows had true bases of national greatness, our notions | quicksands under those who would build but one object—to humour, to soothe, to of a free commercial policy. It is not a pon them. But the result of the Mexican reassure French opinion. Faith in his inlittle remarkable that the first enterprise of experiment was not brought even to this test. fallibility, he conceived, was shaken in others

Independently of success, however, it may apprehensions he had himself created, to was waged not only in obedience to what the be fairly admitted that the general tendency restore the confidence which his words had to consider as English views, but also in sub- and pacific; but it would not be equally The real question, however, lay in the servience to what they regarded as English easy to clear it altogether from the charge of estimate the Emperor could arrive at with interests. It was the Emperor's own war, disingenuousness and irresolution. The Em- respect to the state of public opinion. and Napoleon only brought it to a sudden peror's diplomacy was unlike that of any bad lived for many years away from the end when we refused to mix up with the other man. No Sovereign over came to the Throne; he was a man of the world, a cool original quarrel those French schemes about Throns with so large a crowd of ready-made shrewd observer, and might form a correct Poland and the Rhine in which he found agents and advisers; none attained power by judgment of whatever came before his eyes it difficult to withstand his people's so long a series of underhand manageuvres. But for the last twenty years he was aspirations. Against the same rock were Louis Napoleon had been for half his life a labouring under the curse of Kings." wrecked, in later times, 1864, all hopes of a conspirator. Necessity, no less than habit, had deprived France of free utterance. He cordial co-operation of the two great West- made him a plotter on the Throne. Bent must either take her at a rude guess or se ern Powers in behalf of invaded Denmark. upon bringing into his hands all legislative her through the medium of that cumbrou As to the immediate relations between the and executive authority, upon exacting scaffolding of official administration which two nations, there is no doubt that against from all and each of his subordinates the had reared between himself and the nation in the half-smothered animosities of French fullest responsibility to himself alone, the stead of the regular edifice of a responsibility Chauvinism nothing availed us so much as Emperor had, properly speaking, no Minis- Government. Besides the France he had studi-

THE DAILY and noblest Italian Liberals; and he doubt- created no less by the origin than by the m less, conceived that the independence of Italy, ture of his government, that the Emperor, although it might imply the complete sever- his relations with foreign States, was in ance of that country from Austria, need not quently induced to give preference to indirec therefore exclude some bond of alliance be- and claudestine negotiation; to intrust to ex tween the freed nation and its deliverer a tra-official agents messages unmeet for the bond of alliance which might easily have conveyance of regularly accredited Envoys allegiance. In all this, however, the welfare transaction of affairs of which no tangible of Italy, as he understood it, was the object document should be allowed to remain. No nearest to the Emperor's heart; and, with a satisfied with these not very dignified acts self-denial of which, in trying moments, he which for some time established his credi never failed to give evidence, and with res- for consummate dexterity, the Emperor and pect to which his cold and deliberate nature seemed to stake his reputation on a sudder stands forth in strong contrast with the ness of action commensurate with his mature wilful and headlong character of his uncle, ity of deliberation. He was perpetual. he gave up his own opinions in deference to taking the world by surprise. A Gover ment ushered in by a Coup d'Etat was carri on by a succession of Coups de Theât Whether a declaration of war was to be co veyed in a New Year's greeting to a foreign Ambassador, or peace to be announced in after-dinner speech to a Provincial Mag trate; whether the revelation of the Imper mind was to take the shape of a mysteri pumphlet, or whether his mind was to intimated in a familiar letter-the aim well as the result invariably was to g the Emperor's policy a "sensational" racter. "The Emperor," as his flat ers observed, "allows himself no rea netic spell over all who came within his reach aware, and he was also convinced that what mero prestige of moral ascendency is soon that faith proved to have been founded on the German nation firmly and unanimously brought to the test of material success. The unerring instincts. The Pretender's claims willed it was not in the power of French world grew tired of all that solemn emphasis were admitted. He had aimed no higher jealousy to gainsky. He had been somewhat and oracular ambiguity. It looked for the were animitied. He had anned no higher awed by the attitude of Germany, both in results of all that profound statescraft, and than his stubborn will could lift him. That awed by the attitude of Germany, both in results of all that profound statescraft, and than his studeout will could like fill. That the full tide of his success after Solferine and saw it foiled by Cavour's superior cumning; intense yearning by which the uncle had been the full tide of his success after Solferine and saw it foiled by Cavour's superior cumning; haunted all his lifetime had certainly fallen in the furtherance of his designs in behalf of thwarted by Bismarck's steadier resolve; it to the nephew, whatever other parts of the Poland and Donmark. It was not by oppos- saw it wrecked against the Pope's passive rich inheritance might have been denied to ing German Union, but by taking advantage clustinacy; it saw it everywhere frustrated him. The words by which that undefinable of German disunion, that the Emperor hoped by the combination of unforeseen circumfeeling found utterance in the strain of the to secure the command. When the Germans stances, by a series of irresistible catastrophes. Italian poet apply with equal force to the two had torn each other to pieces, when the It heard it acknowledging the force of a aspiring relatives. There was in both cases victor lay on the battle-field as exhausted as fatal necessity by alluding to the presence of aspuring remained. There was in boom cases the vanquished, to snatch from their grasp dark spots on the horizon. And it was, that Rhenish frontier which would free be it observed, not so much to error of judgpose, the longing of a heart fretting as it impatiently thirsted for empire, and attaining it at last, and grasping a prize for which it had seemed madness to hope."

France from all uneasiness in that quarter ment as to infirmity of purpose that the more impracticable an undertaking than it puted. Hesitation and inconsistency were more impracticable an undertaking than it puted. had been to rectify the border-line on the the bane of his political conduct. He would Italian side. The conditions which were have been equally powerful to create a peremptorily laid down at Plombières need United or a Federal Italy. He might as hardly be as much as hinted at Biarritz. In easily have upheld as pulled down the followed closely upon the revolutionary fever- Italy it was the help of France that was Papacy. He might have checked all Gersolicited. In Germany all that was required many in the Danish war of 1864. He might of her was neutrality. Mere looking on have backed one-half of it against the other would do as much for her in the second case half during the seven weeks' campaign of ery was everywhere for strong Government; as stout fighting had done in the first. In 1866. He might have done much less in all these calculations the Emperor relied on Mexico, or he could have gone much greater might be the grounds of justice or expediency "the irresistible logic of events." But lengths against the United States. His fault on which it was made to stand, was hailed as events were too quick for him. Germany consisted in an excess of caution and circumscale as a pledge of social security. The hand came in too late to claim her share of the one day too late, and only to make up his mind when he had missed his opportunity.

the Emperor's stout determination, not only ters, but simply Heads of Departments, blind ed in the writings of M. Thiers, or in the not- to be driven into hostilities, but to and passive tools to be taken up or cast off Mémorial de Sainte Hélène, or that he had strengthen the bonds of amity with us at at his own pleasure. But, behind his respon- contemplated through the bars of his prison Duque de Palmella any price. Neither the vapouring and blus- sible Cabinet, behind his acknowledged Coun- windows at Ham, he only knew the France Monocacy tering of the Press nor the famous address | cil of State, there was always a little knot of | which Messrs. De Morny, Persigny, or, at the | Svetland. of the Colonels were able to shake the Em- more trusted and devoted instruments, chosen utmost, Messrs. Billault and Rouher chose to Vitinz peror's determination to maintain the cordial chiefly among the faithful followers of the describe to him; a France more Imperialist understanding between the two countries; Pretender's obscure fortunes, men upon than the Emperor, more illiberal than the and the conclusion of the Commercial Treaty whom, in the gloomy isolation of absolute Deux Décembre. The only safety out of his and the abolition of passports in favour of power, he must needs raly for his knowledge embarrassing position could be found in his English travellers must be traced to his sole of that public opinion to which he denied all abdicating absoute power. Atonement for free utterance, and among whom he must the errors of the past could best be made by Equally sincere and unbounded was the seek such executors of his will as would relinquishing undivided responsibility for the Emperor's sympathy with the land which had rather guess than question his motives men future. To make up to the nation for its witnessed his earliest exploits-Italy; and who would allow him all the merit of success, somewhat tainished glory abroad it was be- Lintin he never, perhaps, spoke more in earnest, and take upon themselves all the blame of fore all things advisable to restore its liber. Prince Albert never did greater justice to the generosity of miscarriage; men between whom and him- ties at home. His first movement upon havhis impulses, than when in 1859, calling upon self there must be such a bond of freemason- ing to acknowledge "the force of irresistable

ESS, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUA	Insurances.	HONGKONG MARKETS. As Reported by Chinese on the 25th Bebruary, 1878.	Cotrox, Shanghal, perpicul 15.80 a 10 18.70 a 10 18.70 a 10 16.00 a 10
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(To be continued.